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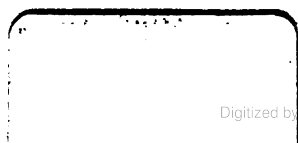
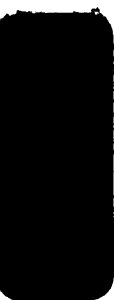
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The churches of London

George Godwin, John Britton, Frederick Mackenzie, Robert William Billings



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THE
CHURCHES OF LONDON:

A HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION
OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL EDIFICES
OF THE METROPOLIS.

WITH BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS,
NOTICES OF REMARKABLE MONUMENTS,
ETC.

By **GEORGE GODWIN, JUN. ARCHITECT.**
F.R.S. & F.S.A.

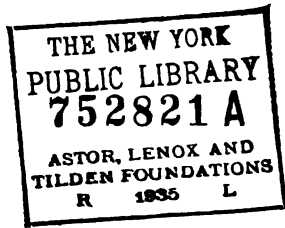
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ROY WEBB
CLUB
MANAGER

—

TO THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES JAMES,
LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

MY LORD,

THIS work, illustrative of the history and architecture of the churches in the city of London, cannot be addressed to any individual with so much propriety as to your Lordship ; not merely in consideration of the high station you so worthily occupy as head of the metropolitan See, but on account of the unwearied zeal and diligence you have uniformly displayed in preserving ancient specimens of ecclesiastical architecture, and increasing the number of places of public worship. To your Lordship, therefore, it is most respectfully dedicated with humble expressions of admiration and deference.

I have the honour to subscribe myself

Your Lordship's Most obedient

and Faithful servant,

GEORGE GODWIN, Jun.

WEST 20 NOV 34

PREFACE.

AN attempt has been made in the following pages, to divest topographical and architectural descriptions of technicalities ; and, by the introduction of critical remarks on the buildings, biographical notices of eminent individuals connected with them, and by notes, illustrative of the manners and position of our ancestors, to render the work as interesting to the general reader, as was consistent with its express purpose,—that of presenting a faithful account of the Churches in the city of London.

We have, perhaps, exposed ourselves to the remark, that we have sometimes departed in a degree from the received antiquarian maxim, “*prodesse quam delectare*,”—that we have sought to please, *as well as* to instruct ; but it is hoped, that the motive which influenced the departure, (namely, the desire of inducing attention to the subject on the part of a large class of readers who, otherwise, might not have regarded it,) will be deemed sufficient, on reflection, even by the

most scrupulous antiquary. Apart too, from this, we have endeavoured, by connecting each building with various remarkable events and persons, to render the churches store-houses of pleasant memories, (if we may so speak) and to invest them with an interest in the minds of their frequenters, distinct from, although connected with, their sacred character.

The present work, simply embracing as it does, the ecclesiastical edifices within the walls of the City, may perhaps be followed at some future time, by a like illustration of the churches of Westminster, Southwark, and the suburbs; so as ultimately to form a history of all the churches in this great, and still increasing metropolis. When this will be done, depends in some degree on the amount of patronage which the public may be pleased to grant to the portion already published.

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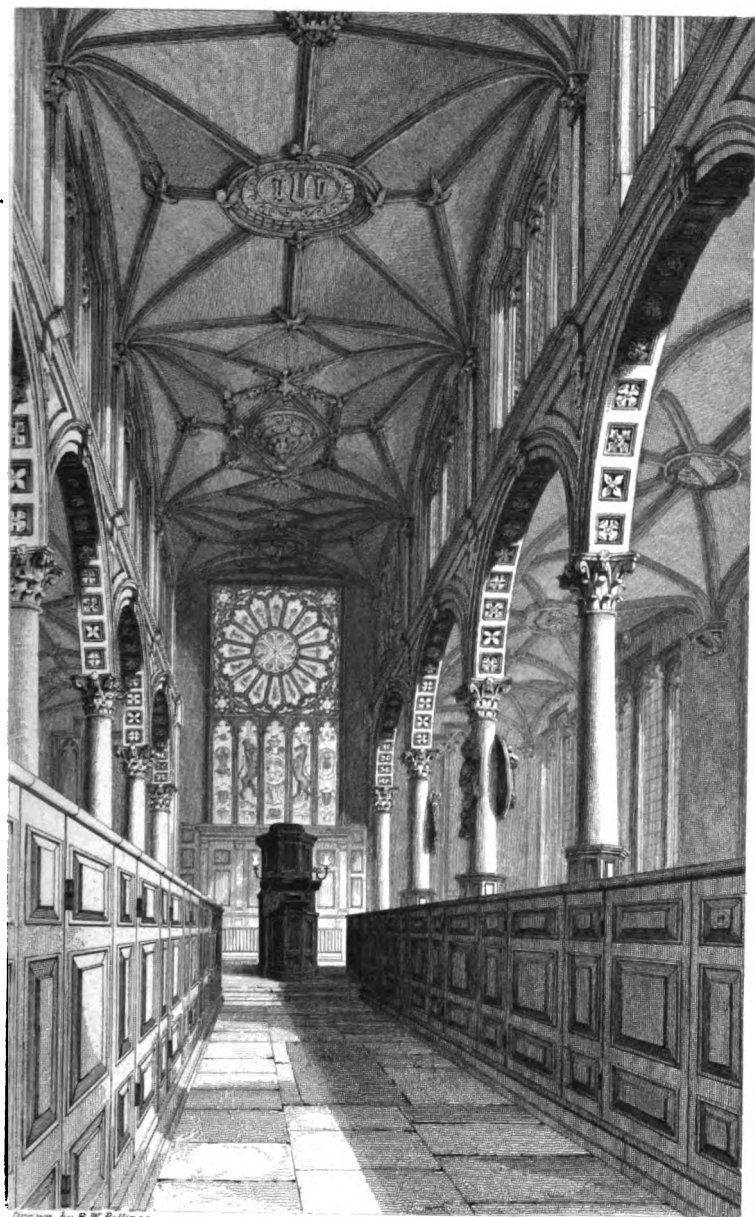


Drawn by J. W. Simpson

Engraved by J. Deane

ST CATHARINE CREE,
Leadenhall Street.

London Published by C. Tilt Fleet Street May 1. 1838



Drawn by R. W. Bellingham

Engraved by J. A. Carter.

ST CATHARINE CREE.
Leadenhall Street.

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ST. CATHERINE'S, CREE-CHURCH,

LEADENHALL STREET.

THE annals of the christian church include notices of some matters which seem at first sight but little connected with it: and among these may be classed the singular and ludicrous "Miracle Plays" and "Moralities," which formerly were presented within the precincts of this and other churches. Theatrical representations are said to owe their origin in England to the minstrels, buffoons, and jugglers, who frequented the periodical fairs, or marts, established in early times for the encouragement of trade. The clergy finding that the entertainments offered by this class of persons were much followed by the people, who thereby became dissolute, and neglected the services of the church, exerted their influence to suppress them,—but ineffectually. They then altered their course, and endeavoured themselves by representing in the churches and elsewhere, certain scriptural events, to turn the fondness for exhibitions of this sort which had been excited, to a good account;—inasmuch as they supposed that these representations would impress the leading events in sacred history on the minds of the beholders, and tend to render

them more pious. We will not enter upon the question whether this was the result, or whether the end sought to be obtained was not entirely lost sight of in admiration of the means employed: there is every reason, however, to believe the latter was the case. The precise date of the introduction of these "Mysteries" (as they were afterwards termed, because as is supposed, the most mysterious events in the Scriptures were chosen for their subject,) is not known. Fitz-Stephens, who wrote a description of the metropolis about the end of the 12th century, speaks of them saying, that London, in the place of mere theatrical shows, has holy plays,—representations of miracles wrought by the saints, and instances of constancy displayed by martyrs. Indeed the earliest of these mysteries of which we have any knowledge, namely, one founded on the death of St. Catherine, (to whom the church under consideration was dedicated, as we shall see hereafter,) is even of an earlier date than this writer; for Matthew Paris says it was written by Geoffrey, a Norman, afterwards Abbot of St. Alban's, and performed at Dunstable about the year 1110.¹

These exhibitions did not remain exclusively in the power of ecclesiastics. Stow states that in 1391 the parish-clerks performed a play at the Skinners' Well, Smithfield; (at that time a favourite resort of the Londoners, as were Holy-well in the Strand, and Clerk's-well,

¹ In the tenth century, King Edgar issued an address complaining of the conduct of the secular clergy in England, in which he remarks,—
 "Hardly will they vouchsafe their company at the publick prayer, and when they come to church to celebrate the *Holy Mysteries*, one would think they are going to act a *Play*. *Rapin's "History of England."* *Tindal's Edit.* Vol. 1, p. 400. If this passage be genuine, it gives a much earlier date to theatrical representations in England than is usually admitted by writers on the subject.

now Clerkenwell,) which lasted three days, the king and queen being present: and another in 1409, that occupied eight days, and had for its subject the creation of the world. One of the largest collections remaining of these compositions is in the Harleian library, and is known as the Chester Whitsun-plays. They appear to have been composed about the year 1320 by Ralph Higden, and were represented in that city by various guilds, or crafts; thus we find "The Killing of the Innocents," exhibited by the goldsmiths;" "The Shepherds feeding their Flocks by night," by the paynters and glaziers;" and "The Descent into Hell," by the cooks and inn-keepers. Ecclesiastics, however, still continued to arrange and represent plays in their churches, and caused so much scandal by the ardour with which they engaged in them, and the evil results which followed, as to call forth a proclamation from Bishop Bonner in 1542, forbidding them to allow any plays or interludes to be acted in churches.

The next advance in the history of the stage, was the introduction of an improvement on the "mystery," termed the "morality;" in which the Virtues and Vices were personified for the purpose of inculcating some moral truth, or stimulating to goodness; and from this, the transition to historical personages and the events of every-day life was easy. Mr. Malone thinks the "moralities" were not introduced earlier than the middle of the 15th century; nevertheless they speedily became so popular, that in the reign of Henry VII, we find John Rastale, brother-in-law of Sir Thomas More, proposed to use them as a vehicle for science and philosophy, and published with this view, an interlude on the Four Elements; with what success however, we do not learn. These Moralities were played by companies of actors who travelled from place to place,

and fitted up scaffolds or stages for their purpose, either in some public thoroughfare, or at private residences. In London they occasionally made the church-yards their theatres; and we find from the following and other similar entries in an old parish book quoted by Malcolm, that the yard appertaining to the church of St. Catherine Cree, was used for that purpose. ‘Receyved of Hugh Grymes, for lycens geven to certen players to playe their enterludes in the churche-yarde from the feast of Easter, An. D’ni. 1565, untill the feaste of Seynt Mychaell Tharchangell next comynge, every holydaye, to the use of the parysshe, the some of 27s. and 8d.¹:’ a circumstance, which, in conjunction with the fact before mentioned, that the earliest known miracle-play relates to the Saint whose name this church bears, has induced us to commence our history of it with the foregoing memoranda. Shortly after the last mentioned date, dramatic representations assumed their present character; members of the aristocracy took under their protection certain companies of actors; theatres were erected; and Shakspeare arose to dignify and ennoble the stage, and to shed a halo around the period during which he lived, that glows now even more brightly than at first, although two centuries have since then elapsed,—centuries during which, too, most wonderful inventions have been perfected, and astonishing advances in knowledge effected.

The history of St. Catherine’s Cree-church, is as follows. About the year 1108, when the priory of the Holy Trinity, Christ Church, was founded by Matilda, wife of King Henry I, the parishes of St. Mary Magdalen, St. Michael,²

¹ “*Londinium Redivivum*.” Vol. III, p. 309.

² A portion of the church of St. Michael still remains. It is situated at the angle formed by the junction of Fenchurch Street and Leadenhall Street, under the house now occupied by Mr. Thurnell, Upholsterer, who politely

St. Catherine, and the Trinity, were united, and a portion of the conventual church was set apart for the use of the parishioners. Some inconvenience however was caused by this arrangement, and a chapel, or church, was built in the churchyard of the priory for the inhabitants of the parish of St. Catherine, in order that divine service might be more quietly performed.¹ One of the Canons officiated, and in the first instance all the costs were defrayed by the priory. In 1414 however, in consequence of some disagreement, it was mutually arranged between the prior and the parishioners, that the church should be maintained by the latter. It was called, from its contiguity to the priory, St. Catherine's Christ church, which has been abbreviated to Cree-church. At the dissolution, the priory was surrendered to King Henry VIII, and he bestowed it, together with this church, upon Thomas Lord Audley. After remaining in his possession for some time, namely, till 1544, Audley bequeathed the church to the "Master and fellows of Maudlyn Colledge, Cambridge," and they leased it to the parishioners, receiving a certain sum of money in lieu of tithes, and giving them power to nominate a curate.

allowed us to inspect it. It presents pointed arched groining, springing from the capitals of clustered columns.—the shafts of which latter, now for the most part buried in the earth, are said by one who has dugged down, to be about 14 feet from the capital to the base. The whole is beneath the present pavement of the street. This chapel has been often mentioned as an evidence of the change in the height of the ground which has taken place in that neighbourhood. Unquestionably the level is now much higher than it was formerly, but there is reason to believe from the construction of a small window which remains close under the top of the groining, and from the position of a doorway still to be seen, that this building was always beneath the ground. It may have been the crypt of the parish church. In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. LIX, part i. p. 293, there is an engraving of it.

¹ Stow says, this was built "at the motion of the Lord Richard de Gravesend, Bishop of London, who presided from the year 1280, to 1303." *Strype's Edit.* B. II. p. 62.

At the time that Stow wrote, the old building was standing, and he relates that the pavements of the streets had been so often raised that men were "fain to descend into the church by divers steps, seven in number;" a fact which is usually considered to be proved by part of an old column that still remains at the west end of the church. This, which is octagonal, is now not more than two feet six inches above the level of the church pavement, although it is said to be 18 feet long.¹

Stow and others mention the names of many individuals who were buried in the old church, but none requiring notice with the exception of Hans Holbein, celebrated both as a painter and an architect, who lived during the reigns of King Henry VIII. and Edward VI. Holbein, it appears from Walpole,² came to England in 1526, with letters from the learned Erasmus to Sir Thomas More. Henry VIII, seeing some of his pictures at Sir Thomas', took him into his service, giving him a salary of 200 florins, besides payment for each picture that he painted; and Holbein seems to have enjoyed a great share of his favour, as is shewn by the often-quoted reply made by the king to a nobleman of his court, who had preferred a charge against Holbein for a supposed insult. "Begone, and remember that I shall look on any injury offered to the painter, as done to myself. I tell you I can make seven lords of seven peasants, but not one

¹ The difference between this and the clustered columns in the porch beneath the tower, (which was built about the year 1504,) is so great, that we can hardly suppose that it formed part of the building after the erection of the tower, unless indeed, it is the *base* of a column instead of the *cap*; this however we do not say.

² "Anecdotes of Painting," by the Hon. Horace Walpole, with additions by the Rev. James Dallaway, 1826. Vol. I. p. 114.

Holbein." It was probably under his direction that Henry built his palace of St. James'. Holbein fell a victim to the plague in 1554 ; and although the place of his burial is not known with certainty, the circumstance that he died in the Duke of Norfolk's house in the priory of Christ Church, Aldgate, conjoined with others, has induced the belief that it was in the old church now under consideration. Strype says the same thing, and furthermore relates that the earl of Arundel was about to erect a monument to his memory there, but was unable to discover the exact spot in which his remains rested.

At the commencement of the 17th century, the old church was pulled down with the exception of the tower, (which was built as we have said about the year 1504,) and the present building was commenced June 23, 1628 ;¹ for the convenience of which, Strype relates, they took in a cloister adjoining the north wall of the old church, which was about seven feet wide. In one part of the foundations of the church he says, they found a cast of half the face of a man, with the word "*comes*" marked upon it ; and in another, a skull which was three quarters of an inch thick.

The new building was consecrated by Bishop Laud, January 16, 1630-1 ; and on this occasion Laud introduced so many innovations, and acted in so remarkable a manner, as to excite much displeasure, and ultimately to lead to serious charges against him.²

¹ Malcolm's "*Londinium Redivivum*," Vol. III. p. 34.

² The commencement of the ceremony as performed by him will be sufficient to shew the course he pursued. Persons were stationed at the doors of the church to call with a loud voice on his approach, "Open, open, ye everlasting doors, that the King of Glory may enter in." When he had reached the interior, he fell on his knees, and lifting his hands, exclaimed, "This place is holy, the ground is holy ; in the name of the Father, Son,

The interior of the church is very peculiar, displaying a most inappropriate mixture of debased pointed architecture, or "Gothic," and the Corinthian order; but nevertheless possesses a certain degree of richness and picturesque beauty. It is divided into a nave and aisles by Corinthian columns and ornamented arches, which support a clere-story. On the walls of the latter at certain distances are pilasters, resting on corbels of mixed style, and from these spring ribs which form a groined ceiling of peculiar aspect, the details of which, however, are coarse and ugly, resulting apparently from an attempt on the part of the architect, either to restore a previously existing ceiling, or to modify the forms of pointed architecture, so that they might accord with those of the Italian style, with which latter he was evidently best acquainted. In panels formed at the intersections of the ribs appear the arms of the city and of various companies. The ceiling of the aisles is nearly similar. The windows in the clere-story and side aisles which light the church, are of the pointed style, and have peculiarly flat transoms, or heads, with two knees, or breaks in each, as represented in the engraving of the exterior. At the eastern end of the church, above the altar-piece, is a large square-headed window, the upper portion of which is formed by stone mullions into a Catherine wheel, shewn in the accompanying engraving, and is filled with stained glass of brilliant colours, but tasteless design.¹ An inscription upon one

and Holy Ghost, I pronounce it holy;" then throwing dust from the ground into the air, he bowed to the chancel, and went in procession round the church.

¹ St. Catherine, to whom the church is dedicated, was a Christian virgin who was persecuted in the 4th century for the principles which she professed. Legends say that she was placed between wheels, to which were fastened knives and sword blades, with the intent that she might be lacerated

part of this window, records that it was the gift of the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Stainier, knt. who was Lord Mayor of the City of London in the first year of the reign of King George I.

It has been stated by some writer that this church was restored under the direction of the celebrated architect, Inigo Jones ; ¹ and although we have not found any authority for this assertion, we are led to believe from the appearance of the church, remembering too the period of its erection, that this must have been the case.²

Among the monuments in the present church are some few which were originally placed in the former building. The chief among them are, a full length recumbent figure beneath a canopy affixed to the south wall of the church, in memory of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, (one of the Chamberlains of England, and ambassador to France from Queen Elizabeth,) who died in 1570 ; and a small tablet supported by two figures of monks inscribed to Bartholomei Ellnor, and executed at the commencement of the 17th century. The former is of marble, or alabaster, but is now painted stone colour ; in the latter, the figures are deserving of notice. On the same side of the church as those last mentioned is a tablet to "Richard Spenser," who "after he had seen prodigious changes in the state, the dreadful tryvmps of death by pestilence, the astonish- and crushed, to death ; but that the wheels miraculously broke asunder, and the knives being scattered, wounded her enemies. Whether this story be true or false the form of wheel to which she was fastened received her name in consequence. The name of the pyrotechnic toy known corruptly as a "Cat and Wheel," has this origin.

¹ See "London Churches," Hist. of *St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf*, for some particulars of his life.

² The length of the church is 90 feet : the breadth 51 feet, the height 37 feet. The height of the steeple is 75 feet. "New View of London." The Rev. J. J. Gelling, is the present Incumbent.

ing conflagration of the city by fire, piously lamented the misery, and then in peace and charity, in the faith of Christ, in communion of the church, he finished his course, and left behinde him a good name, a deare wife, a vertuous example, and three daughters." This was in 1667.

Among the more modern memorials, the last erected is a neat tablet of statuary marble in the south aisle, commemorative of James Bridger, Esq.¹

The annexed engraving represents the exterior of the building, and shews the range of windows which light the south aisle, the old stone tower, (now covered with composition, and surmounted by an ugly circular turret, formed by Tuscan columns and a cupola,) and a curious gateway at the east end of the church, which leads to the yard, and was built by William Avenon, in 1631.

¹ The inscription is as follows;—"Sacred to the memory of James Bridger, Esq. who departed this life the 15th of December 1836, in the 81st year of his age; having been for 67 years an inhabitant of this parish. His remains are deposited in a family grave in the middle aisle of this church."

ST. CLEMENT'S, EAST CHEAP.

How wonderful and enduring is the power of genius ! A barren knoll of earth, a rugged cliff, a dilapidated dwelling, associated with its works, become objects almost of reverence, and remain in the memory of men long after the hillock has been covered by a town, the rock has disappeared before the action of the sea, and the site of the old house is matter for antiquarian dispute. Who for example can walk in Eastcheap, near which stands the church represented in the following engraving, without seeking for the "Boar's Head" tavern, where, in the "Dolphin" Chamber, Shakspeare assembled the careless, but noble, Prince Henry, the sensual, weak, but merry Falstaff, witty Poins, and blustering Pistol !

At the time when these meetings are supposed to occur, namely at the commencement of the 15th century, there was no tavern in Eastcheap, but it was noted as the residence of cooks, and such as sold meats ready dressed,¹ and was resorted to by those who desired to dine or sup. Stow mentions a tumult which was caused in 1410, by the retainers of Thomas and John, sons of King Henry IV, while their masters were regaling there ; and it is not

¹ This is confirmed by a curious, but often quoted ballad, called "London Lyckpeny," which was written by Lidgate, a monk of Bury St. Edmunds, in the reign of Henry V. and purports to be the adventures of a country-

improbable that this circumstance in conjunction with the known character of Eastcheap, may have induced the dramatist to adopt that locality for the merry-makings of Prince Henry and the jovial knight.

Eastcheap was so called from the market which was kept there for the east part of the city ; the Saxon word " cheap " signifying a market. Some, indeed, have supposed that it was one of the first established in London during the dominion of the Romans, inasmuch as it was near to the ferry over the Thames. A Roman roadway passed through it ; and during the excavations which were made for the purpose of forming the approaches to new London Bridge in 1831, two Roman wells, and a massive architectural fragment which was supposed to have been part of an architrave of a Roman building of some importance, were found among many other remains, man in London, who for lack of money was unable to obtain food, clothes, or justice.

" Then I hyed me into Estchepe,
One cryes rybbs of befe and many a pye ;
Pewter pots they clattered on a heape,
There was harpe, pype, and mynstrelsye."

Upon a house on the south side of Eastcheap, previous to recent alterations, there was a representation of a boar's head, to indicate the site of the tavern ; but there is reason to believe that this was incorrectly placed, inasmuch as by the books of St. Clement's parish it appears to have been situated on the *north* side. It seems by a deed of trust which still remains that the tavern belonged to this parish, and in the books about the year 1710, appears this entry ; " Ordered that the churchwardens doe pay to the Rev. Mr. Pulleyn, £20. for four years due to him at Lady-day next, for one moyetee of the ground rent of a house formerly called the Boar's Head, Eastcheap, near the George alehouse." Again, too ; we find, " August 13, 1714. An agreement was entered into with William Usborne, to grant him a lease for 46 years, from expiration of the then lease, of a brick mesuage or tenement on the north side of Great Eastcheap, commonly known by the name of the Lamb and Perriwig, in the occupation of Joseph Lock, barber, and which was formerly known as the sign of the Boar's Head." For this extract we are indebted to Mr. John Sharp, one of the churchwardens.

at the north-east corner of Great Eastcheap, and in 1836 further evidences of Roman occupation were discovered.

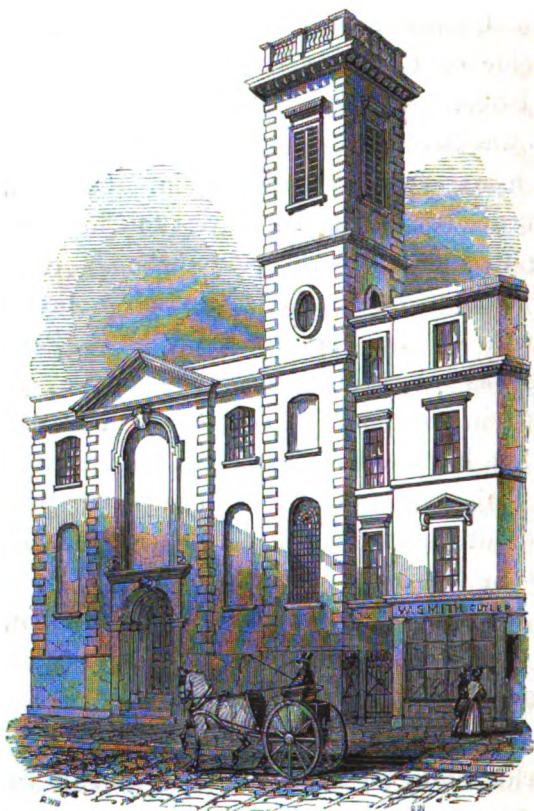
To return however to our immediate subject, the church of St. Clement's Eastcheap, (or as it was sometimes written, St. Clement's *near* Eastcheap,) which stands on the east side of Clements Lane, nearly adjoining King William Street. According to Newcourt, William de Southlees was Rector previous to the year 1309; but when the church was founded is uncertain. Clement, whose name it bears, was a Roman convert to Christianity, and according to Eusebius was made Bishop of the Imperial City, about the year 92. He is said to have been in communion with the Apostles themselves. St. Paul speaks of Clement as one of his "fellow labourers whose names are written in the book of life."² Some writers have stated, that he was first banished from Rome by the Emperor Trajan for his exertions in the cause of Christianity, and ultimately thrown into the sea, with an anchor about his neck,—but this has been questioned, and with some show of reason, by others. Whether however he suffered martyrdom or not, it appears that his death took place in the last year of the first century.

Previous to the suppression of religious houses, the rectory belonged to the Abbot and Convent of St. Peter, Westminster: but coming then to the crown, it was afterwards given by Queen Mary to the Bishop of London, and his successors for ever. After the fire of 1666, when St. Clement's church was destroyed, this parish was united to that of St. Martin Orgar; and St. Clement's Church,

¹ See Gentleman's Magazine, Vol. V. New Series, p. 185.

² Philippians iv. 3. This epistle is said to have been written about the *middle* of the first century. If, then, this be the same Clement of whom we have spoken, he must have lived to be a very old man.

when rebuilt, which was in 1686, was made to serve the two districts.¹ The right of presentation to the church



¹ Among other monuments in the old church of St. Clement, Eastcheap, was one to Queen Elizabeth, who was termed upon it,
 Spain's rod, Rome's ruin,
 Netherland's relief,
 Heaven's gem, Earth's joy,
 World's wonder, Nature's chief.
 Britain's blessing, England's splendour,
 Religion's nurse, the Faith's defender.

A few years before the fire, viz. in 1658, the church had been rebuilt, with the exception of the south aisle and steeple.

of St. Martin Orgar¹ belonged to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and they therefore now present alternately with the Bishop of London. The present Rector is the Rev. W. Johnson, B.D.

The church represented in the engraving, was built from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, and it would appear that the parishioners were satisfied with his exertions ; for in the Register books we find among the items of expenditure in the year 1685, " To one third of a hogshead of wine given to Sir Christopher Wren, £4. 2s."

The interior of the church is a parallelogram, with the addition of an aisle on the south side, introduced in order to disguise the intrusion of the tower which stands at the south west angle of the building. The aisle is separated from the body of the church by two columns rising from very high plinths, and supporting an entablature with a clere-story above it, in which are windows. The ceiling is divided into panels, the centre one being formed by a large oval band of fruit and flowers. There is a gallery in the aisle, as there is at the west end, and in the latter is a fine organ. Over the altar-piece, which is similar to many in Wren's churches, is a large window, (besides four smaller ones,) having a stained glass border of Gothic pattern. This, although an error in taste, insomuch as it does not accord in style with the edifice, is yet so unobtrusive, that we should not allude to it, did we not hope that by so

¹ The church of St. Martin Orgar, which had its distinctive name from Ordgarus, once its owner, who presented it previous to the year 1181, to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, stood in Martin's Lane. After the fire, part of the tower and the nave were found to be worth reparation, and they were converted into a place of meeting for French protestants, but becoming ruinous, the whole was taken down a few years ago, with the exception of the tower, which serves as an entrance to the site of the old church, now occupied as a burial ground for the parishioners of the united parishes.

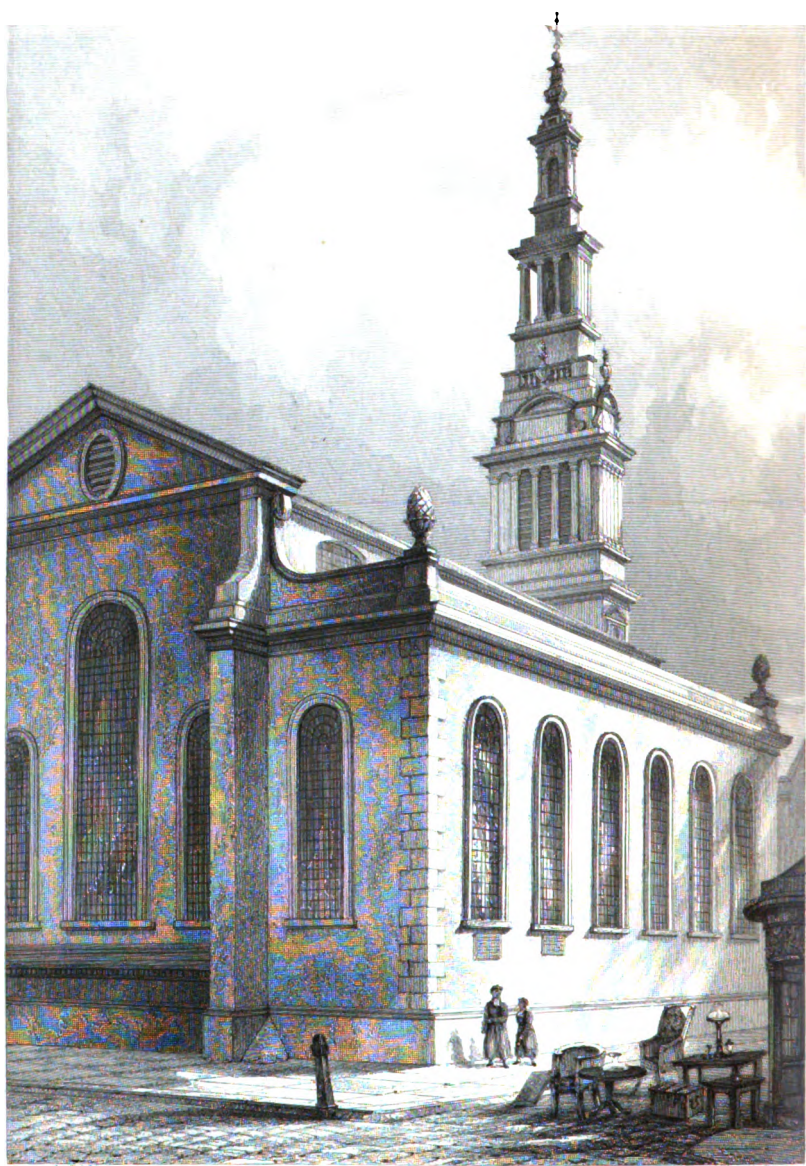
doing, a similar error elsewhere may by chance be prevented. The pulpit and desk, as well as the large sounding-board above them, are elaborately carved; and a marble font standing in the south aisle has an oak cover of curious design. Among many mural tablets, are three which have been erected at the cost of the parishioners, commemorative of the Rev. Thomas Green, curate 27 years, who died in 1734, the Rev. John Farrer, Rector, 1820, and the Rev. W. Valentine Ireson, A.M. who was lecturer of the united parishes 30 years, and died in 1822. The last tablet put up in the church is to the memory of Thomas White, Esq, 1821, and Mary White, his relict, who died 1836.

The west end of the church seen in Clement's Lane, is covered with "compoë." The exterior of the remainder of the building, being entirely shrouded by houses, is of plain brick. The tower has rusticated quoins, or angles, and is surmounted by a cornice and balustrade.

In connection with the church, we may not omit to mention one of its rectors, Dr. Benjamin Stone, of Corpus Christi College Cambridge, who was presented to the living by Bishop Juxton in 1637. During the dominion of Cromwell, being deemed popishly affected, he was declared unfit to hold office, and was confined for some time in Crosby Hall, St. Helen's. From thence he was removed to Plymouth; where after paying a fine of sixty pounds, he obtained his liberty. On the restoration of King Charles II. in 1660, he recovered his benefice, but died in 1665.¹

In this church too, were first delivered the celebrated Lectures on the Creed, by Bishop Pearson, which may perhaps rank among the most finished theological compositions in our language. The Bishop died in 1686.

¹ See Masters' "*Hist. of Corpus Christi Coll.*" Lamb's Edit, p. 349, for some particulars of his life.



Drawn by R. A. Bury

Engraved by J. H. Kneass

CHRIST CHURCH
Newgate Street

London, Published by C. Ho. Fleet Street June 1. 1838.

CHRIST CHURCH,

NEWGATE STREET.

"The Blue-Coat School is an institution, to keep those who have yet held up their heads in the world, from sinking ; to keep alive the spirit of a decent household, when poverty was in danger of crushing it ; to assist those who are the most willing, but not always the most able, to assist themselves ; to separate a child from his family for a season, in order to render him back hereafter, with feelings and habits more congenial to it than he could have attained by remaining at home in the bosom of it."

LAMB.

IN the year 1224, nine monks of the Franciscan order,¹ better known as Grey Friars, from the colour of their garments, came to England from Italy. They landed at Dover ; and five of them established themselves at Canterbury, where through the munificence of the inhabitants they were soon enabled to build a monastery. The rest of the party came to London, and with the assistance of the

¹ Their founder St. Francis was born in 1182. In his youth he was remarkable rather for a looseness of morals than piety ; but after a severe illness at the commencement of the thirteenth century, he suddenly became exceedingly religious, and devoted himself to poverty and a life of mortification. Having induced several individuals to accompany him in his retirement from the world, he bound them to the observance of certain rules, and thus originated an order of friars which afterwards became very numerous and powerful.

"Preaching Friars" in Holborn, obtained a house in Cornhill, which they converted into a temporary residence, although unsuitable for their purpose. Their reputation and consequent influence over the citizens, however, increasing, numbers of persons joined them, and John Ewin, a mercer, purchased a vacant piece of ground in the parish of St. Nicholas Shambles,¹ which he appropriated to the Corporation of London for the use of these friars, and with the aid of other citizens, erected various buildings for their occupation. William Joyner, Lord Mayor in 1239, built the choir; and Henry Wallis, a succeeding Lord Mayor, built the body of a church for them.² Within a comparatively short space of time, however, this church was taken down, and in 1306, a new edifice of large dimensions was commenced at the expense of Queen Margaret, second wife of Edward I. John of Brittany, Earl of Richmond; Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester; and other benefactors. Stow says that the church was consecrated in 1325, although it does not seem to have been completely finished at that time: we have no description of the building, but judging from statements which he and other authors have left us, it must have been an important structure. It was 300 feet long, 89 feet broad, and 64 feet 2 inches from the ground to the roof. The windows, according to certain entries in the churchwardens' books of later date, were probably filled with stained glass, and the ceiling of the chancel was painted at an expense of 50 marks. In connection with the church, too, Richard Whittington, Lord Mayor of London, founded a library in 1429, and furnished it with desks and settles for students. Among the items of

¹ So called from the flesh-market which was held there.

² Stow's "Survey," Strype's Edition. B. III. p. 129.

expenditure on account of this library, we will mention one of a *hundred marks* for writing out the works of D. Nicolas de Lira, in two volumes; serving to remind us of the disadvantages under which our forefathers laboured with regard to the means of obtaining knowledge, and the inestimable advantages which have resulted to society from the invention of printing.

Strype gives a numerous list of noble persons who were buried in the church. Among them were four Queens, namely, Margaret, wife of Edward I. the foundress of the edifice (who died in 1317); Isabel, the unnatural wife of King Edward II;¹ Joan of the Tower, wife of Edward Bruce, King of Scotland; and Isabel, wife of Sir William Fitzwarren, and at one time Queen of the Isle of man.²

After the dissolution of religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII. the church of this establishment was used as a warehouse for prizes taken from the French, and in consequence remained shut up for some time. In 1546, however, the King by a deed dated Dec. 27, gave the whole of the priory,—the church, library, chapter-house, great cloister, little cloister, &c.—with various rents and profits, to the Mayor and corporation of London. He also gave them the Hospital of St. Bartholomew the Little, and the parish churches of St. Ewin in Newgate Market and St. Nicholas in the Shambles, and directed that these two parishes, a part of St. Sepulchre's parish, situated within Newgate,

¹ Isabel died in 1358, at Castle Rising in Norfolk, where she had been confined for 28 years by her son Edward III.

² The Monuments in this church shared the fate of many others at the period of the Reformation, and were destroyed. Stow says that nine tombs of alabaster and marble in the choir, and one in the body of the church were pulled down, and, together with 140 grave-stones of marble, were sold for about £50. by Sir Martin Bowes, Goldsmith, and Alderman of London.

and all the site of the late dissolved priory, should form one parish, and that the church of the priory should be the parish church, and be called "Christ's church within Newgate, founded by Henry VIII." with a condition, among others, that the corporation should provide a vicar, with five priests to assist him in the celebration of divine service, and one, who shall be termed the visitor of Newgate, to attend the prisoners there when required.¹ This gift was communicated to the people from the Pulpit Cross at St. Paul's by Bishop Ridley.

The object of the king in making this grant, as set forth in the indenture, was to ameliorate the condition of the poor; but it does not seem that much was done in this respect in consequence, until the sixth year of the reign of his successor, the young king Edward VI. who, after hearing a sermon preached by Bishop Ridley, in which he strongly urged the necessity of relieving and comforting the poor, effected the organization of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and St. Thomas' Hospital, for the relief of the sick, and the establishment of Christ's hospital in the house that was late the Grey Friars before spoken of, for the reception and instruction of young children.² Charles II. was a great benefactor to the establishment, and its revenues have been augmented so enormously since that period by time and circumstances, that it is now perhaps the most important of its kind in England. Until within

¹ An abstract of this indenture is given in Malcolm's "*Londinium Re-divivum*." Vol. III. p. 324.

² The circumstances attending the interview, between Edward VI. and the bishop on this occasion, as recorded by Strype, prove strongly the estimable character of the young king. "Truly, truly," said the bishop afterwards "I could never have thought that excellency to have been in his Grace, but that I beheld and heard it in him." The children of this establishment are known as "Blue-coat Boys" from the colour of their dress.

a comparatively recent period, the buildings used for its objects were entirely shut out from Newgate Street by houses, and were of a very indifferent character. In 1825, the first stone was laid of the present hall, which is a noble monument of the skill and taste of its architect, the late John Shaw, Esq.¹ and since then, various other buildings for the purposes of the school, especially on the eastern side of the hall, have been re-erected under the able direction of his son.²

Without further reference to the hospital generally, we return to the church, which in this place, more immediately concerns us.

By the fire of 1666, the old church before spoken of, was destroyed, and, it would appear, remained untouched until the year 1687, when the present structure was com-

¹ Affixed to the south wall of the hall on the outside is the following inscription : " This Hall, erected by public munificence, was opened for the use of the children of Christ's Hospital, on the XXIXth day of May, MDCCCXXIX. The Right Hon. William Thompson, M. P. Lord Mayor, President. Thomas Poynder, Jun. Esq. Treasurer. John Shaw, F.A.S. Architect."

The style of the hall is that of the last period of pointed architecture, before it became debased by the intermixture of forms from Italy, and which prevailed in England up to the beginning of the 16th Century. It is 187 feet in length between the walls, 51 feet wide, and 47 feet high. The back wall of the edifice stands on the site of the ditch that anciently surrounded London, and is built on piles which were driven in, to a depth of 20 feet, and have two courses of Yorkshire stone landings on the top of them. When the workmen were excavating for the foundations, several urns of Roman workmanship, a number of coins of the reign of Vespasian, and some curious large leathern sandals, were discovered.

² The style of these buildings is of a somewhat later date than that of the Hall, approximating more closely to the period of the hospital's foundation, or even later than that, when the pointed system of architecture had lost something of its purity, by intermixture with the forms of other styles. All do not concur in admiring the works of this particular period ; but no one, we think, can refuse Mr. Shaw credit for the skillful effects which he has produced.

menced from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. It was completed in 1704.

By virtue of the deed executed by King Henry VIII. the patronage of the vicarage of Christ Church is vested in the mayor and commonalty of London, as Governors of the Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew. After the fire, the parish of St. Leonard, Foster Lane, was united to that of Christ Church; and as the right of presentation to the rectory of the former parish belonged to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, that body now presents to the united vicarage and rectory alternately with the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital¹ The present incumbent is the Rev. G. Preston, M. A., who was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. According to the original grant from King Henry, VIII., before mentioned, it appears there should be five assistant readers. At this time, however, there seem to be but two; of whom Mr. Cotton, the Ordinary of Newgate, is one.

The present building does not occupy more than half the ground which was formerly covered by the old church, the remainder (extending on the west side) being now enclosed and used as a burial-ground. The interior is nevertheless spacious and commodious; from which circumstance we are at once able to estimate the great size of the former building.² It now consists of a nave and side ailes. Small

¹ The Church of St. Leonard's parish, which was burnt in 1666, and not rebuilt, was situated on the west side of Foster Lane. Stow furnishes the following curious epitaph, on Robert Trappis who was buried there in 1526.

“ When the bells be merrily rooung,
And the masse devoutly sung;
And the meate merrily eaten,
Then shall Robert Trappis his wife and
Children be forgotten.”

² The length of the present church is 114 feet, breadth 81 feet, and height 38 feet. The height of the steeple is 153 feet. “ New View of London,” Vol. I. p. 192.

Corinthian columns supported on high wainscot plinths, (reaching to the floor of a gallery which is introduced over each aisle,) divide them, and support an arched or waggon-headed ceiling, in which are groined openings to admit twelve clere-story windows adorned with cherubim, scrolls, and foliage, not remarkable for grace or beauty. An ornamented band connects each column across the arch of the nave; the spaces between having ornamental flowers in the centre. The ceiling of the aisles is flat, divided into panels by moulded bands extending from the columns to pilasters attached to the wall on either side. The galleries, which, like too many other galleries in churches, have the appearance of an after-thought,—looking as if they had been introduced without any previous arrangement to that effect,—extend only to within two intercolumniations from the east end. They are connected by a gallery at the west end which is appropriated to the boys of Christ's hospital, and contains an organ of large size.¹ At the east end of the church are three windows filled with squares of stained glass in a mosaic pattern, and adorned with scrolls and foliage upon the wall similar in character to those around the clere-story windows. The pulpit displays some carved panels representing the last supper and the four Evangelists. The font is of marble adorned with

¹ On the front of the organ-gallery appears the following inscription: "This church was repaired and beautified, A.D. 1834. The chancel was repaired and beautified by the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital 1834. Mr. W. Shepherd and Mr. John Allen, Church-Wardens of St. Leonard's, Foster Lane, the Rev. G. Preston, M.A. Vicar and Rector, Mr. B. E. Denham and Mr. John Williams, Church-Wardens of Christ Church."—The Governors of St. Bartholomew's, as impropiators of the chancel, claim a fee of £2. 10s. on the burial of an inhabitant in the chancel, and of £5. on the burial of a stranger. Of £12. 12s. for every stone laid down in the first case, and of £21. in the latter.

sculptured representations of fruit, flowers, and cherubim, and stands at the west end of the south aisle.

Affixed to the north wall at the east end of the church, and so much elevated as to be illegible, is a tablet of brass, (enclosed within a marble frame,) on which are inscribed the good deeds of Dame Mary Ramsey who died in 1596, commencing thus :—

“ She hath given a yearly maintenance for two fellows and four scholars in Cambridge.

More, two livings of good value when they shall become fit to supply them.

More, towards certain sermons to be preached in this church yearly.

More, in Christ's Hospital a free writing school for poor men's children, &c.”¹

In this church lie the remains of the well-known non-conformist divine, Richard Baxter ; who was born at Rowdon in Shropshire, on the 12th of November, 1615, and died Dec. 8th, 1691. Having refused to comply with the “ Act of Uniformity,” passed shortly after the Restoration, he became an alien from the church : and being afterwards subjected to various judicial proceedings in consequence of his religious objections, he was sentenced by Judge Jefferies, to pay a fine of 500 marks, and to lie in durance until it was paid : in consequence of which he was confined in the King's Bench prison for eighteen months. He is said to have published nearly 170 distinct

¹ This tablet was originally in the old church, and after the fire remained for many years in a lumber room. An inscription now upon it records that it was “ Re-erected by the Governors of Christ's Hospital, 1893.” Among many other benefactions inscribed on tablets hanging at the west end of the church appears one of ten shillings *per annum*, from this Mary Ramsey for the care of her monument.

works, the most known of which are two treatises named, "The Saint's Everlasting Rest, and "A Call to the Unconverted." There does not appear to be any memento of his burial here ; and this is to be regretted.

The church contains many modern monuments. Against the east wall on the north side, is a tablet to the memory of the Rev. and learned Joseph Trapp, D.D. who was minister of the united parishes of Christ Church, and St. Leonard, for twenty-six years, and died November 22nd. 1747. It was erected at the expense of certain members of his congregation, and has upon it the following inscription which was written by himself.

Death, Judgement, Heaven, and Hell ! think, Christian, think !
 You stand on vast Eternity's dread brink :
 Faith and repentance, piety and prayer,
 Despise this world, the next be all your care.
 Thus, while my tomb the solemn silence breaks,
 And to the eye this cold dumb marble speaks,
 Tho' dead I preach ; if e'er with ill success
 Living, I strove the important truths to press,
 Your precious, your immortal souls to save,
 Hear me at least, oh hear me from the grave !

His remains lie in the church of Harlington, in Middlesex, of which also he was rector.

On the south side of the communion table is a large one inscribed to Sir John Bosworth, knt. Chamberlain of the city of London, and his wife Dame Hester Bosworth. The latter died in 1749, the former in 1752. On the north side of the altar is a plain tablet to record at once the death, and munificent charity, of Mr. John Stock, who was for many years a painter at the Royal Dock yards. He died in 1781, and having amassed a large fortune, he left £13,700, being the bulk of it, "for the promotion of religion and virtue, the advancement of literature, the

relief of the decrepit, and comfort of the blind." The various items of the bequest are stated on the tablet by his own desire, so that the parties interested may at all times be able to obtain information concerning it. At the same end of the church is a marble monument surmounted by a sculptured bust, in memory of a late incumbent, the Rev. Samuel Crowther, M. A. who deservedly enjoyed the respect and esteem of his parishioners. Mr. Crowther was a grandson of Richardson the novelist, and was born in New Boswell Court. He studied successively at Croydon Free School, and Winchester College, from whence he obtained a fellowship at New College, Oxford.

He was appointed to the living of Christ Church, Newgate, and St. Leonard, Foster Lane, in 1800, and continued to perform the duties of this situation until the year 1825, when an attack of apoplexy, while reading the prayers at morning service, deprived him temporarily of his senses, and ultimately, after nearly five years of suffering, of his life.

The inscription on his monument well expresses the opinion entertained of him by those who knew him.

" This monument is raised by his grateful parishioners and friends to the memory of the Rev. Samuel Crowther, M. A., formerly fellow of New College, Oxford, and nearly thirty years minister of these united parishes. He was born January 9, 1769, and died September 28, 1829. Gifted with many excellent endowments, he was enabled by grace to consecrate all to the service of his divine master. The zeal, perseverance, and fidelity with which, under much bodily infirmity, he laboured in this place till his last illness (borne nearly five years with exemplary resignation,) his humble, disinterested, and catholic spirit, his suavity of manners, and sanctity of life, manifested a self-devotion to the cause of Christ, and the best interests of mankind never to be forgotten by his flock : to whom he endeared himself, not more in the able discharge of his public duties, than in his assiduous and affectionate ministrations as their private counsellor, comforter, and friend ; and among whom the young, the poor, and the afflicted, were the especial objects of his solicitude. To the excellence of that gospel which he preached with a simple and persuasive

eloquence, that gained every ear, his life has left a testimony, sealed in death, by which he yet speaks." ¹

The annexed engraving represents the church, as seen from Butcher-hall Lane. The steeple, although a pleasing and prominent object when viewed from a distance, will not bear a close examination, having the appearance rather of a succession of parts, piled one upon the other, than of one harmonious and well-agreeing whole. The upper story of the tower with its elliptical pediment on each side, is confused; and the spire, although the introduction of the square peristyle (or continued range of columns,) around the base of it, increases its apparent bulk, is yet too columnar to be pleasing.

Notwithstanding these defects, however, it still enforces praise for its designer, insomuch as the tower is well proportioned, and rises, as all Wren's towers *do* rise, and (as we have before said,) all towers *should* rise, directly from the ground, giving to the mind of the beholder that assurance of stability which under other circumstances is wanting; and secondly because of the inventive power which it displays. When we consider the great number of steeples which Wren erected in London, all of them dissimilar for the most part, and many of them strikingly so,—remembering too that the style which the spirit of the time, and his own pre-disposition caused him to adopt, is not in the least calculated for that purpose,—we see at once the difficulties he had to contend with, and are better able to appreciate the skill with which he overcame them. Originally there was a vase on the top of the peristyle, over each column.

¹ In the vestry room hangs a portrait of Mr. Crowther, from the easel of Mr. Reinagle. Here too, there is also a painting of the Rev. R. Sandiford, A. M., a former incumbent, who died in 1780.

These, which must have tended to render the steeple more pyramidal than it is at present, were taken down about ten years ago.

The basement story of the tower is open on three sides, and forms a porch to the church. The remainder of the exterior presents no remarkable features. The East end, which stands in Butcher-hall Lane, is disfigured by two enormous buttresses.¹

In regard to the "notable" things of the neighbourhood we will merely say, that against the wall of a house on the east side of Pannier alley, Newgate Street, there is still the flat stone that has been often mentioned by topographical writers, on which is carved a naked child sitting upon a pannier or basket; on the lower part of it is the following doggrel.

" When y^r have sovght the citty round,
Yet still ths is the high^l grovnd.
Avgst the 27, 1688."

¹ In a vault near the church, is the body of a man curiously preserved, which is supposed to be that of some malefactor executed at Newgate. The vault was accidentally discovered in 1790, and had but this one solitary tenant.

1711

1712

1713



THE GREAT HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

DESIGNED BY J. N. B. AND ENGRAVED BY J. N. B.

ST. DIONIS', BACKCHURCH.

WHEN St. Paul preached to the Jews at Athens, we learn that the people, startled by his doctrine, took him "to Areopagus," and questioned him as to what was meant by the things he taught; and that, after he had expounded the Scriptures to them, although some scoffed, others believed and followed him. Among them was Dionysius the Areopagite,¹ a learned man who had travelled in Egypt, to acquire knowledge; for at that time Egypt was the store-house of information. This individual was baptized by Paul, and journeying to France, in order to convert its inhabitants, was there beheaded. The French nation adopted him under the name of St.

¹ *Acts* xvii. 19, 34. The council of Areopagus, which was of great antiquity, had its name from the hill on which it held its meetings. It consisted of men of unimpeached character, who had attained a certain grade in the state, and served as a check on the proceedings of the popular government which prevailed in Athens. Up to the reign of Pericles, it exercised the highest authority; he however interfered with its powers, and after that time it gradually degenerated.

Commentators do not agree as to whether St. Paul was cited before the *Court*, or was merely led to the hill as a convenient place of assemblage. The account of the circumstance in the New Testament, seems hardly to justify the former supposition.

Denis, as their patron Saint ; and in England some of our own country-men dedicated to him the church now under consideration, and corruptly termed it, that of St. Dionis. Its second title, namely Backchurch, is usually ascribed to its position behind other buildings ; although some have supposed that it owed that name to the circumstance that a church dedicated to St. Gabriel stood formerly in the roadway of Fenchurch Street, and that St. Dionis', when the two were spoken of, was literally the back church.

A church must have stood here at an early period ; for we learn that Reginald de Standen, was rector in 1288. During the reign of King Henry VI. which was at the commencement of the fifteenth Century, Stow says it was rebuilt, John Bugge being a great benefactor ; and about the year 1466, John Darby, an Alderman, added to it an aile, or chapel, in which he was afterwards buried. The terrible fire of 1666, destroyed the then existing church, and in 1674, the present structure was completed, (with the exception of the tower,) under the supervision of Sir Christopher Wren, and partly at the expense of various munificent benefactors, whose names appear on a tablet in the church. The tower, also from the designs of Wren, was built about ten years afterwards. The patronage was formerly vested in the prior and canons of Christ church, Canterbury, but now belongs to the Dean and Chapter of that See. The present rector is, the Hon. George Pellew, D.D., Dean of Norwich, who was presented in 1829. The Rev. J. Quarrington, B.D. is the curate, and has officiated there for twenty-eight years.

The church consists of a nave and two ailes formed by Ionic columns, that support an ugly entablature and camedrated, or arched ceiling ; in which latter, under groined

openings, small circular lights are introduced on either side. There is a gallery at the west end occupied by an organ. The carved pulpit surmounted by a large sounding board, is attached to a column on the north side of the church; the altar-piece consisting of columns and entablature, is gilded and painted with an ill-judged variety of colours.¹ There are many monuments in the church, mostly dated in the last century, among which we will mention a large tablet at the west end, in memory of Sir Thomas Rawlinson and his family, some of whom were eminent as biblioplists and antiquaries. The sale of his eldest son's library, Thomas Rawlinson, which took place after his death, occupied in the whole twenty-five weeks. The fourth son, Dr. Richard Rawlinson, founded a Saxon lectureship at St. John's College, Oxford. At the same end of the church is a beautifully carved tablet to D'Oyley Michel, Esq., and his wife Ann. Against the north wall, is an elaborate monument to Dr. Edward Tyson, who died in 1708; and near it a tablet commemorative of Sir Robert Geffery, Knight, alderman, and sometime Lord Mayor of London, who died Feb. 26th, 1793, aged ninety-one years. On the north side of the communion table, is an ugly painted monument to Sir Arthur Ingram, an eminent Spanish merchant, who formerly resided in Fenchurch Street, and died in 1681. The site of his house is occupied by Ingram Court.

In the vestry-room are preserved, four of the large syringes which were at one time the only machines used in London for the extinction of fires. They are about two feet three inches long, and were attached by straps to the body of the person using them.

¹ The length of the church is 66 feet, and the breadth about 70 feet. The tower is said to be about 90 feet high.

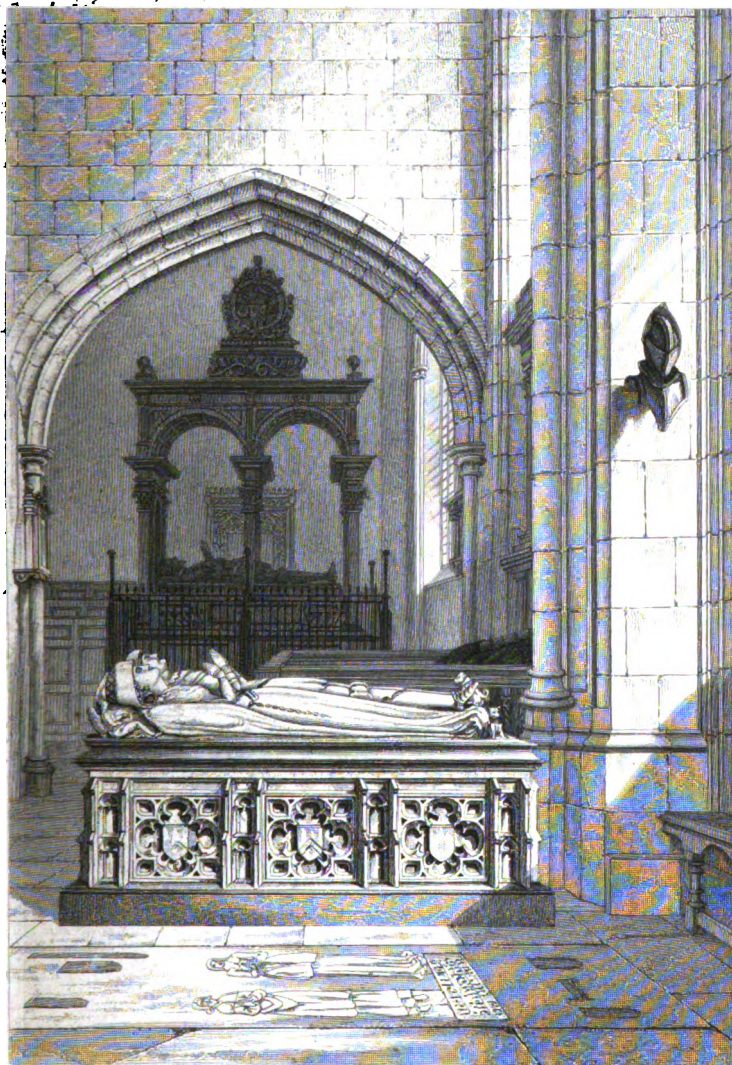
The annexed engraving represents the exterior of the building, and shews a range of shops, abutting upon the south wall of the church, which separate it from Fenchurch street. The square tower seen over the shops, stands at the south west corner of the building. It is entirely unadorned ; divided into three stories, by moulded strings, or bands of stone ; and is surmounted by an open parapet. There was at one time a small bell-turret on the tower ; but this has been removed. The East end, standing in Lime street, presents a pediment with two pairs of coupled Ionic pilasters at the extremities, having a large window in three divisions between them, with festoons of flowers above it.

There is a rectory-house on the north side of the church ; but this is now used for the purposes of a free school.

Fenchurch Street was at one time traversed by a stream, or *bourne*, called Lang-bourne, and according to some writers, derived its name from the originally fenny nature of the ground on which it stands, produced by this stream. The church of St. Gabriel, which as we have said, formerly stood in the centre of the road, may have been called Fenchurch, from its position, and the street have taken its name from that. Stow says, that some thought this street obtained its name from *Flænum*, hay, of which there was a market there ; but the former supposition is the more probable. The ward, or division of the city, in which it is situated, is called after the stream, namely, Langbourne.

At the time that many of the English nobility had residences within the city, Fenchurch Street boasted of several noble mansions, or such at least as were then termed so. Among them was Denmark House, where the Russian ambassador was lodged and magnificently entertained, in the reign of Queen Mary.

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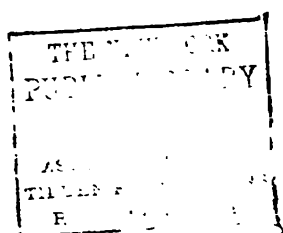


Drawn by R. W. Burges.

Engraved by John H. Wallis.

ST HELEN'S,
Bishopsgate.

London, Published by C. F. & J. Fleet Street, July 1 1838.



ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE.

“ To him who is of a mind rightly framed, the world is a thousand times more populous, than to the man to whom every thing that is not flesh and blood is nothing.”

THE small building, of which the vignette in a subsequent page affords a representation, tells a long and interesting story to the reflective mind.

At the commencement of the fourth century, when the Christians were slowly recovering from the effects of the dreadful measures adopted by Diocletian and Maximianus to check the progress of their doctrines, Constantine, surnamed the Great, having been acknowledged Emperor of Rome, declared himself a convert to their principles, and afforded to them that countenance and protection which were then so much needed. The circumstances which led to his conversion are involved in a mystery which cannot now be penetrated. Eusebius relates, that Constantine himself ascribed it to a sign discovered by him in the heavens when marching at the head of his troops towards Rome, conjoined with a remarkable vision which was seen by him during the same night, wherein the form of the cross was disclosed to him, and he was bidden “ by

that to conquer." Be this however as it may, it is certain that during his reign the christian religion, especially in Britain, revived ; its followers came from the caves and deserts to which they had fled to avoid persecution, and raised churches in which to worship God. About the year 328, Constantine commenced his new capital, called after him Constantinople, which was especially a Christian city, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary : so that his reign may be regarded as forming one of the most important eras in the history of the church.

Helena, the mother of the emperor, said to have been born at Colchester, in Essex, was warmly attached to the christian faith, and exerted herself with such undeviating constancy to propogate its doctrines, as to have acquired for herself in many old inscriptions the title of *Piissima*, and *Venerabilis Augusta*. She undertook a journey, for religion's sake, to the Holy city, at that time rarely if ever attempted ; and affirming that she had there discovered the cross on which our Lord was executed, she built a church over the place of his interment ; by which and other acts her reputation for holiness and devotion was widely spread.

It was, then, in honour of this distinguished person, that the church of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, was dedicated, and one cannot fail, when we associate with it the foregoing, and other consequent, circumstances, to regard it with interest and pleasure. The early history of the christian religion, —its troubles, and its triumphs,—is recalled to memory ; we may contemplate the decline of Rome, (the mother of many nations, and once the despotic mistress of the world,) which was undoubtedly hastened by the removal of the seat of government to Constantinople ; we are reminded of the foundation of this latter city, since then occupied at

different times by the Venetians, the Franks, the Greeks, and the Turks ; and even now destined, if we may judge from passing events, to suffer at no distant period, other and as great changes. And we cannot avoid each time, that the mere name of the church under consideration is repeated, a recollection of the Crusades, or Holy wars, that all Christendom afterwards engaged in, during many years, for possession of the sepulchre which Helena had sought out and protected ;—the whole forming together a series of events as singular, momentous, and instructive, as any which has occurred since the creation of the world.

A church dedicated to St. Helen existed here at a very early period : indeed we find, that in the year 1180, it was granted to the canons of St. Paul's Cathedral, by one Ranulph, and Robert his son.¹ About the year 1210, a

¹ Newcourt's "*Repertorium*." Vol. I. p. 363, &c. A church it is supposed by some, was built here previous to the Conquest. A modern writer says, that "in 1010, Alwyne, bishop of Helmeham, removed the remains of King Edmund the martyr from St. Edmundsbury to London, and deposited them in this church, (St. Helen's,) for three years, till the depredations committed by the Danes in East Anglia ceased." ("*London*," by David Hughson.) He does not, however, give his authority for the assertion, and Stow's statement concerning the removal of King Edmund's body, appears to contradict it : for he says, that it rested for three years "in the parish church of St. Gregory, near unto the Cathedral of St. Paul," which we know was burnt down in 1666. ("*Survey*," Strype's Edit. B. I. p. 17.) To go back, however, even to an earlier date. It is probable that the site of St. Helen's Priory was occupied by an extensive Roman building. The ground in the neighbourhood is said to be intersected at the depth of 12 or 14 feet with ancient foundations of chalk ; and in 1836, a Roman tessellated pavement composed of red, white, and grey tesserae in a guilloche pattern, was discovered under a house at the south west angle of Crosby Square. A writer in the "*Gentleman's Magazine*" for April 1836, thinks this was probably a very early specimen of Anglo Roman workmanship.¹ There is some information concerning it in the "*Archæologia*," vol. xxvii. p. 397. Maitland speaks of a similar pavement which was found on the north side of Little St. Helen's gateway in 1712.

priory of Benedictine Nuns was founded here by William Fitz-William, a goldsmith, and dedicated to the Holy Cross, and St. Helen ; and the present church appears to have formed a portion of the original establishment. The priory was very extensive, and included a hall, hospital, dormitories, cloisters, and offices. The Nun's Hall, on the north side of the present church, and other parts of the establishment, were purchased by the Leather-sellers' Company, who used the former as a common Hall until 1799,² when it was pulled down to make room for the buildings now known as St. Helen's Place.

Adjoining the church, on the north side, was a groined crypt extending beneath Leathersellers' Hall, and in the wall which separated this crypt from the church, were two ranges of small apertures made in an oblique direction, so that the high altar might be seen by those in the crypt, when mass was performed. The position of one set of these openings, known as the "Nun's grating," is marked out within the present church by a canopied altar of stone affixed to the wall, and this is represented in the back ground of the annexed view of the interior of the building. The priory was much augmented by William Basing, Sheriff of London, in 1308 ; and when it was surrendered to King Henry VIII, in 1538, its annual revenue, according to Speed, was £376. 6s. During the continuance of the priory, the church was divided by a partition, from east to west, and served both the nuns, and the parishioners ; but after the dissolution, this was removed, and the whole appropriated to the parishioners.

The rectory and church, with all tithes, rights, and appertenances belonged to the crown in the reign of Queen

¹ Wilkinson's "*Londina Illustrata*," Vol. I.

Elizabeth, and was granted by her to certain lay persons, reserving the sum of £20 *per annum* as a salary for a preacher. The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's now present to the vicarage, and this stipend of £20 is still all that is received by the incumbent from the lay impropriator,—the deficiency being made up by the liberality of the parishioners.¹

The interior of the church is picturesque and striking, but is so irregular, both in its form and details, that it is difficult to describe it perfectly. It is separated into two nearly equal ailes, by columns and pointed arches, (the northern aisle which was formerly used by the nuns, being somewhat the wider of the two,) and at the east end is a transept extending from the south side of the church. Beyond it, towards the east, is a small chapel formerly known as the chapel of the Holy Ghost, a portion of which is occupied by the vestry room. In the south east angle of the transept is a small doorway opening into a staircase turret about 4 feet in diameter, which leads to the roof.² The arches borne by the columns in the centre of the church, differ considerably in size and form, and have evidently been constructed at different periods. The easternmost one, seen in the engraving, rises from attached columns, with simple mouldings, and is acutely pointed; the second springs from low polygonal pillars apparently of earlier character than the last; while the remainder

¹ The Rev. Charles Mackenzie, M.A. Head Master of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Southwark, is the present Vicar. (1838.) We owe him many thanks for his kind attention to our inquiries.

² In 1819, J. B. Gardiner Esq. Architect, who has kindly given us some information touching the church, submitted a drawing to the Society of Antiquaries, shewing that there had been originally three lancet headed windows in the south wall of this transept, (the centre one being the highest,) and two similar windows in the west wall.

spring from tall clustered columns, have their soffits divided into numerous mouldings, and are flatter in form. The ceiling, except at the east end of the northern aisle, where it has been modernised, is formed by tie-beams resting on corbels, the spaces between them being divided into panels.

A part of the building at the west end,—namely, two intercolumniations,—is separated from the body of the church by a screen, and forms a lobby or ambulatory, into which there are entrances from the exterior, on the west and south sides. The church is lighted from windows in various directions placed without any regard to order, most of them being after-insertions. The communion table and organ face each other in the south aisle ; and pewing occupies the body of the church. The altar piece is quite out of place, differing entirely in character from the remainder of the building. Against the north wall is a range of seats which in former days was appropriated to the nuns of the priory.¹

St. Helen's contains more monuments perhaps, than any other parish church in the metropolis, and these being disposed, not against the wall, but for the most part in the shape of altar tombs upon the floor in various parts of the building, increase the appearance of antiquity and solemnity which the interior of the church presents, and render its general effect peculiar and impressive. These monuments have been described by several writers ; and we, therefore, according to our general plan, shall not notice the whole, but speak merely of those which from their age, or purpose, are more especially interesting. Weever records the interment in this church of Henry Gloucester, as early as

¹ The length of the church within the walls is about 120 feet, the breadth 52 feet, and the height about 35 feet.

1350,¹ and Stow, of Thomas Langton in the same year; but we do not now find any monuments earlier than the following century. On the south side of the chancel, on a stone altar tomb, seen in the foreground of the accompanying engraving, are recumbent figures of a knight in armour, and a lady, in memory of Sir John Crosby and his wife. The inscription, which was formerly around the tomb, no longer remains, but we find it in Weever as follows: "Orate pro animabus Johannis Crosby Militis Ald. atque tempore vite Maioris Staple ville Caleis; et Agnetis vxoris sue, ac Thome, Richardi Johannis, Johannis, Margarete, et Johanne liberorum eiusdem Johannis Crosby militis, ille obiit, 1475, et illa 1466, quorum animabus propitiatur Deus."²

Behind this tomb is seen a large monument, canopied by two enriched arches borne by columns, in memory of Sir William Pickering, who is said to have been the finest gentleman of the age in which he lived, "for worth in learning, arts, and warfare." The effigy of the knight, attired in dress armour, reclines upon the sculptured representation of a piece of matting, ingeniously folded at the head, to form a pillow. According to Strype, he died May 19th, 1542, but there does not appear to be any inscription now upon the monument. The same author

¹ "Funerall Monuments." Edit. 1631. p. 421.

² This Sir John Crosby, was the builder of Crosby Hall, which has lately been rescued from the degradation it had experienced and restored, in some degree, to its pristine state. He likewise contributed largely towards the repair of the church now under consideration, and his arms may still be found in those portions of the old stained glass which remain. The Hall is but a part of a large pile of buildings erected by Crosby, and formerly known as Crosby Place. It was built on the site of certain tenements let to him by Alice Ashfield, prioress of St. Helens, for 99 years, from 1466, at a rent of £11. 6s. 8d. (*Newcourt*.)

says, that his son who died in 1574 also lies here. Affixed to the east wall, is a small monument, presenting several figures elaborately painted and gilt, in memory of Sir Andrew Judd, Knight, dated 1558; and in the northern corner of this end of the church, is a very large, sculptured altar tomb, covered with a marble slab, on which is inscribed, "Sir Thomas Gresham, Knight, bury^d Decem^{br} 15th, 1579." To this individual, who has been termed, with reason, the Royal Merchant, the citizens of London are greatly indebted. He built Alms-houses; founded a College, —leaving funds to pay seven professors, to deliver lectures gratuitously to the public;¹ and erected a "burse," or Exchange, for the accommodation of the Merchants of London, who up to his time had no place to meet in, and were compelled to transact their foreign-business in the open air. The first stone of this last named building was laid on the 7th of June 1566; and at the close of the following year it was nearly completed. By his will he bequeathed it, with certain reservations, to the corporation of London, and the Company of Mercer's jointly; and by them it was rebuilt in 1667, the original building having been destroyed during the great fire of 1666.²

Against the north wall, a little to the west of Gresham's tomb, is affixed a curious monument, commemorative of Martin Bond, Esq. who was Captain of the Trained Bands,

¹ The origin of "The Royal Society," may perhaps be found in the meetings of scientific individuals at these lectures.

² This building, which was erected from the designs of Mr. Edward Jerman, and opened to the public in September 1669, experienced the same fate as its predecessor: being destroyed by fire during the night of January 10th, 1838. In consequence of the intense cold which then prevailed, water was not obtainable for some time, and the fire speedily became so powerful, as to render exertion fruitless. It is to be hoped that the corporation will not hastily determine on its restoration; but erect a building worthy of the country, and equal to the improved state of public taste.

and was at the camp at Tilbury, on the Thames, at the time of the expected approach of the renowned Spanish Armada. He is represented sitting within a tent, with two sentries standing outside ; and an attendant is bringing up his horse. —He died in 1643. At the west end of the north side of the church, is a singularly ugly erection of large size over a vault purchased by Francis Bancroft, Esq. who himself lies there. Bancroft, it appears, built this tomb in 1726 ; during his life-time, and directed that his body should be embalmed, and placed in a coffin, the lid of which was without fastenings. He is said to have amassed a large fortune by discreditable means ; and nearly the whole of this he left in trust for the foundation and maintenance of alms-houses.

In the small transept on the south side of the church, is a table monument, among many others, which usually excites inquiry from the singular appearance of the inscription upon the slab that covers it. It is in memory of Sir Julius Cæsar, (at one time privy Counsellor to King James I.) and the latin inscription which is sculptured as if on a deed that had been folded, and to which is appended a large seal, purports to be an engagement on the part of the deceased, to pay the debt of nature whenever it shall please God to appoint it. The monument was erected February 27, 1635, and he was interred near the communion table, the 18th of April, 1636.¹

Among the modern tablets is one in memory of the Rev.

¹ “ The beautiful tomb of Sir Julius is the work of Nicholas Stone ; for which he had, according to Vertue and Walpole, £110. Malcolm’s “ *Londinium Redivivum*,” Vol. III. p. 560. The plinth or platform of this monument, as well as that of a large but tasteless structure commemorative of the Spencer and Compton families, is several inches below the level of the present paving.

James Blenkarne, A.M. who was vicar of the parish for 36 years. He died Feb. 7, 1836, aged 78.¹

In the vestibule or lobby, at the west end of the church, formed as we have said by the organ-screen, there are several curious monuments. Among them, are a large one against the north wall, displaying several figures, and inscribed to John Robinson, 1599, and his wife Christian, 1592; and a very small altar-tomb near the organ-screen, beneath which lie the bodies of William Kerwin, Freemason who died Dec. 26, 1594; and Magdalen his wife, 1592. There are inscriptions on various parts of this monument, and several figures are drawn on the panels. In the vestibule is a box to receive charitable contributions, which is supported by a curiously carved figure of a mendicant asking alms.

In this church are likewise many monumental brasses, of the 15th and 16th century. One of these, contiguous to Sir John Crosby's tomb, is seen in the accompanying engraving, and presents a male and female figure, beneath which is a "black letter" inscription, recording the death of Thomas Wylliams, gentleman, on Jan. 16, 1495, and of Margaret his wife in 14—.

The exterior of the church does not require any lengthened notice. The annexed vignette represents the west end of the building with its unsuitable and ill-proportioned tower. The two entrances,² one at this end, and the other on the south side of the church, are doorways in the debased Italian style, which was common in England during the 17th and 18th centuries,

¹ See *Gentleman's Magazine*, March 1836, for a memoir of his life.

² Over the west door is written, "Worship the Lord in the beauty of Holiness;" and above the other appears, "*Laus Deo St. Helena*," Repaired, 1633.

and therefore do not in the least agree in character with the building itself. At the time when these were exe-



cuted, the necessity of preserving consistency in a building, —the absurdity of exhibiting in one edifice two or more styles, differing totally in principle, and characteristic of widely separated periods of time,—was not felt or understood, and indeed this was the case up to a comparatively recent date. We may now, however, congratulate ourselves upon an improved taste in regard to architecture, which the people generally are beginning to manifest, and the consequent increased effectiveness on the part of its professors, which is apparent. Much, it is true, yet remains to be done ; but the public mind is now awakened, through the exertions of individuals, to a proper view of the subject, and we, individually, have no fear for the result.

ST. MICHAEL'S, PATERNOSTER ROYAL.

THAMES STREET.¹

"Turn again Whittington,
Thrice Lord Mayor of London."

THE celebrated Whittington, better known through the apocryphal nursery tale concerning him, (which has been current for centuries, not merely in England, but in various other parts of the world,) than by all the munificent and noble acts of his life, was Lord Mayor of London three, if not four, times, at the end of the 14th and beginning of the 15th centuries. His family appears to have been good,—indeed his father was a knight, which of itself would render doubtful the story of his early des-

¹ The church owes this part of its designation to its neighbourhood to the Tower Royal, a large building of considerable strength, wherein at one time the kings of England resided. The date of the foundation of this royal residence is unknown, but it was at all events previous to the reign of Stephen, who is said to have been lodged there. In the reign of Richard II. Froissart says, it was called, "the Queen's Wardrobe," and describes the interview which took place there between that king and his lady mother, after the dispersion of Wat Tyler's band. "Ah son," said the princess, when she saw him, "what great sorrow have I suffered for you this day!" The king answered and said; "Certainly madam, I know it well, but now rejoyce, and thank God, for I have this day recovered mine heritage, and the Realm of England, which I had near hand lost." "*The Antient Chronicles of Sir John Froissart.*"

titution and the remainder of the tradition which hangs upon that fact. Whether his prosperity was aided in any way by a cat, or whether, and this has been stated, he once sent out a trading vessel called the "cat," which, making a most successful voyage, induced the story, it is now difficult to determine; and it is equally difficult, if neither were the case, to say how the fable did really originate. It is not unreasonable however to suppose, that his success as a trader was singularly great, (the numerous acts of beneficence he exhibited, prove that he possessed much wealth,) and that the tale may have been a mere popular invention to account for it, arising out of the love of the marvellous which prevailed in early times,—its likeness to truth, the useful lessons which it teaches, and the moral that may be drawn, serving to maintain and increase its currency. An early portrait of a man having on it "R. Whittington, 1536," still exists, and by the side of the figure is represented a cat, serving to shew, if the name were really written in the year stated, (whether the picture was originally intended for Whittington or not,) that the tradition was established at that time. Leaving supposition however, and returning to facts, it was this same Whittington who began to rebuild the church of St. Michael, Paternoster Royal, of which we are about to write, and which is called in some old records "*Ecclesia Beati Michaelis Paternoster Chorch in la Ryol, vel in Riola, London.*"¹

In the reign of Henry IV. he obtained a licence and founded a college and alms-houses, on which he bestowed the rights and profits of the church. The mayor and commonalty of London granted to him a piece of ground

¹ Newcourt's "*Repertorium*," vol. i. p. 490.

for the site of his college, and although he unfortunately died before the completion of his intentions, they were fully carried out by his executors in 1424.¹ The alms-houses stood on the north side of the church; but they were removed a few years ago, to a short distance from London, and their site is now occupied by the Mercers' Company's school.

Concerning St. Michael's Church previous to the time of Whittington, we know nothing more than that Hugh de Derby was rector in 1283. At that time, and until the establishment of the college, the right of presentation was vested in the prior and convent of Christ church, Canterbury; but after the church was made collegiate, the wardens of the Mercers' Company exercised it. After the suppression of the college it came into the hands of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and is still one of the peculiars in the City of London, subject to the Archbishop of that see.

In the church as built by Whittington, the worthy mayor was himself buried under a marble tomb adorned with banners, but was not allowed to rest quietly, being first taken up by one Mountain, an incumbent in the reign of Edward VI. who fancied that riches were buried with him, and again by the parishioners in the reign of Mary in order to re-wrap the body in lead, of which it had been despoiled on the former occasion. In the inscription which was on the monument he was quaintly termed "*Richardus Albificans Villam.*"²

By the fire of 1666, the church was destroyed, and in

¹ Dugdale's "*Monasticon*," cont. by Ellis, &c. Vol. vi. p. 738.

² It must be regretted by all who think that the memory of good deeds should be preserved, that no memorial of Whittington is now to be found in the church.

1694 the body of the present building was completed under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren. According to an inscription within the church "the spire was erected in 1713."

After the re-erection of St. Michael's Royal, the parish of St. Martin Vintry, (so termed from an ancient building probably used for the general reception of imported wines,) was united to it, one church being deemed sufficient for the two parishes. The patronage of the latter parish, which is subject to the Archdeacon of London, is vested in the Bishop of Worcester, who therefore presents to the united living alternately with the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The present Rector is the Rev. G. F. L. Nicolay, M.A.; and the Rev. R. R. Bree is curate.

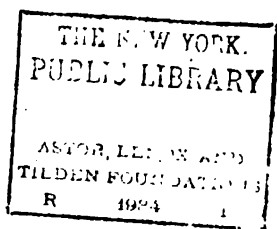
The interior of the church, which is a parallelogram with a flat ceiling coved at the walls, is devoid of architectural character, but possesses an attractive object at the east end, in Hilton's admirable picture of Mary Magdalen anointing the feet of Christ, which was presented to the church by the directors of the British Institution in 1820. The artist has chosen that point of time during the occurrence of this event, when the hypocrite Judas "who had the bag, and bare what was put therein," having inquired why the ointment was not sold and given to the poor, is listening to the reply of Christ, "the poor always ye have with you; but me ye have not always." The evil thoughts of the betrayer, the faith and devoted earnestness of the repentant Mary, and the simple dignity of Christ, which are all effectively portrayed, form beautiful and striking contrasts.

The oaken altar-piece below this picture displays some good carving. There is an organ in a small gallery at the west end, which is formed between the tower and the south wall of the building, and a marble font beneath it that was

the gift of Abraham Jordan in 1700. The monuments in this church are few, and hardly require notice. We may mention those of Thomas Coulson, June 2, 1713. Sir Samuel Pennant who died in the year of his mayoralty 1750, Mr. John Elmes, July 28, 1783, and Marmaduke Langdale, Esq. August 13, 1832, a descendant of Marmaduke Lord Langdale who commanded the left wing of King Charles I. army at the battle of Naseby.

The cornice round the vestry room is singular and deserving of notice.

Of the exterior we annex an engraving, representing it as viewed from College Street, which is on the south side of the church. The west end is on College Hill, and the tower rises from the ground at the north-west angle of the building. The lower story of the steeple which surmounts the tower is formed by eight projecting Ionic columns, (bearing an entablature and vases,) disposed octagonally, and, although deficient in simplicity and harmony, possesses a certain degree of picturesque beauty.





Designed by T. D. Smith

Drawn by J. & W. Hilling

St. Peter's Basilica, Rome. View from the side of the nave.

ALLHALLOWS THE GREAT,

THAMES STREET.

"Then Commerce brought into the public walk
The busy merchant ; the big warehouse built ;
Raised the strong crane ; choak'd up the loaded street
With foreign plenty ; and thy stream, O Thames,
Large, gentle, deep, majestic, king of floods !
Chose for his grand resort."

THOMSON.

THE church of All-Hallows the Great, stands on the south side of Thames Street, closely adjoining the Steel-yard, a place that was formerly occupied by the hall and warehouses of the Hanse Merchants, with whom the church, from circumstances, is somewhat connected.

The history of Commerce, (which is first the effect of a degree of civilization and then the cause of its advance, and to which England owes so much,) presents few circumstances of greater importance than the establishment of the Hanseatic league, which was effected for the protection of trade at the end of the twelfth century, and gradually becoming more consolidated and powerful, attained in the fifteenth century an unexampled degree of influence. The prevention of piracy appears to have been the ostensible inducement for the league on the part of its first members, Hamburgh and Lubec. The merchants of the adjacent

states, however, saw the advantages in other respects which would result from a union of this sort, and in a short time, more than sixty cities were enrolled. The strength which each member of the league thus obtained, enabled them to pursue an uninterrupted commerce with other parts of the world. The chief factory was at Bruges, but they established warehouses and depôts in various cities, and may be said to have monopolized foreign trade at that period of time. In London they soon became of importance, obtained exemptions from various duties, and had custody of one of the city gates. The people however viewed them with jealousy, and on more than one occasion, attacked and plundered their factory. In consequence of this, the League declared war against England in the reign of Edward the IV., and that king was ultimately obliged to enter into arrangements with them extremely favourable to the merchants. As one part of the treaty, he assigned to them the absolute property of the *Staëlhoff*, or Steelyard and all the various buildings appertaining to it, and here they built, what Maitland calls, sumptuous warehouses. The animosity of the English people towards them, as towards all other foreigners located in London, still continued,—indeed increased: for the proceedings of the Hanse¹ merchants in common with various circumstances, had awakened that spirit of commercial enterprize there which has never since slept, but has made England the first trading nation in the world,—and led them to suppose that the foreigners were trenching upon their rights. Their warehouses were in consequence again attacked; petitions against them were presented

¹ M'Culloch says, they had their name from the Teutonic word *hansa*, signifying an association. "*Dictionary of Commerce*," which see for information on the subject.

from various quarters, and in the year 1597, Queen Elizabeth deprived them of all their privileges in England, and shut up the Steelyard, which, although it speedily became the site of several houses, nevertheless retains the name to this day.

The patronage of Allhallows the Great, called also Allhallows the More, and Allhallows ad *Fenum* in the Ropery, because hay and ropes were principally sold in its neighbourhood, was anciently in the family of the Despencers, but passing to the Crown, Henry VIII. gave it in exchange in 1545, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and with his successors it has remained to this time as one of thirteen peculiars subject to the see. The first rector mentioned by Newcourt, is Thomas de Wodeford, who was presented to the living in 1361.¹

The ancient church had a large cloister on the south side of it; but when the church was burnt down in 1666, the cloister was also destroyed. We find the following entry in the parish books in relation to it after this event. "Ordered that the north side of the cloisters be repaired, and made fit for entrance into the tabernacle, and that the other sides be levelled and paved and made fit for funerals."

After the re-erection of the church by Sir Christopher Wren, which was in 1683,² Allhallows the Less was united to this parish: and its church, called in some records *Ecclesia Omnium Sanctorum super cellarium*, because it had arched vaults beneath it, was not rebuilt. According to Stow, the steeple and choir of this edifice were over a vaulted gateway which was the entrance to a mansion called

¹ Stow gives a list of the persons buried there; among them was Dr. William Litchfield who died 1447. After his death, says Stow, 3083 sermons were found in his own hand-writing.

² Elmes' "Life of Wren." p. 429.

Cold-Harbour,¹ and having fallen down from decay had been rebuilt about seventy years before the fire.

The right of presentation to the lesser Parish was formerly vested in the master of St. Lawrence-Poultney College, and it appears to be now possessed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who solely presents to the united living.²

The rector at this time is the Rev. William St. Andrew Vincent, A.M., who succeeded Dr. William Vincent, Dean of Westminster; and the Rev. M. W. Lusignan is the curate.

The interior of the church is neither square nor parallel, resulting probably from the endeavours of the architect to use such of the old walls as were available; nor has it much architectural character. There are pilasters and arches against the walls, with windows between them on the south side; and above are clere-story windows on both sides beneath groined openings formed in the coved ceiling. The altar-piece of Corinthian columns, entablature, and pediment, gaily decorated, presents two stone figures of Moses and Aaron, which are much injured by repeated

¹ "Survey," Strype's Edition. B. 11. p. 206. Cold Harbour was "a right fair, and stately house" of great antiquity, and was occupied at various times by, Sir John Poultney; Humphery de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex; John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon; Cuthbert Tunstal, Bishop of Durham, and others.

² By the will of the Rt. Rev. Edward Waddington, D.D., Lord Bishop of Chichester, who died 7th September, 1731, the tithes of Allhallows the Less, which formerly belonged to him are vested in the Rectors of Allhallows the Great. "Item;—I give to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of London, at the said time of my decease all my right title and interest in the impropriate tythes of Allhallows the Less in the city of London, in trust for the Rectors for ever of the parish of Allhallows the Great, to which the said parish of Allhallows the Less has been united since the fire of London, with this proviso only; that the said Rector for the time being shall, out of the tythes of the impropriation of Allhallows the Less, pay ten pounds annually on every Christmas day to the poor of the said united parishes, share and share alike."

coats of paint. The communion table is formed of a slab of marble supported by a kneeling figure. The pulpit, attached to the north wall has a large sounding-board over it, around the top of which is an admirably carved wreath of flowers supported by children. The organ, which is in a small gallery at the west end, was erected by voluntary subscription in 1749.

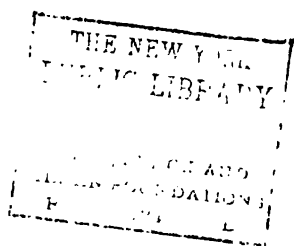
Notwithstanding the ordinary nature of its decorations, however, the appearance presented by this church is rendered peculiar by a carved oak screen, the whole width of the building, that separates it into a nave and choir, as it were, and is perhaps the only instance of the sort in London. As may be seen in the annexed engraving, it consists of twisted columns bearing an entablature, and is profusely adorned with carvings, some of which are exceedingly well executed. Over the doorway in the centre is an eagle with outspread wings, and above this the Royal arms. It was manufactured at Hamburgh, and presented to the church by the Hanse merchants, in memory of the former connection which existed between them and this country, so that it is probably the work of a foreign artist. No mention of the date of the presentation appears in the parish books, but common report ascribes it to the reign of Queen Anne. There seem to be only two monumental tablets within the body of the church, namely, one against the south wall to Jacob Jacobson who died November 7, 1680, and another on the opposite side inscribed to Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Edward Chesterton, and dated 1779. The former although simple, is peculiar in outline, and has a wild effect, if we may so speak, hardly to be accounted for. In the vestibule at the west end of the church, are other tablets commemorative of Sir John Tash, alder-

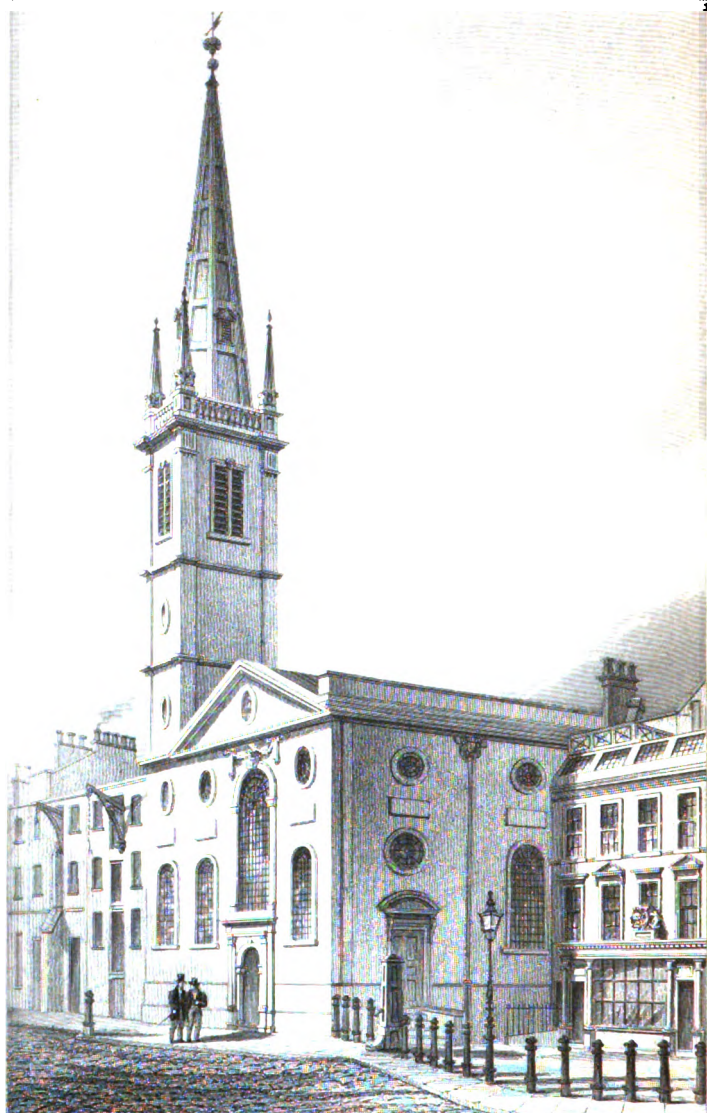
man of Walbrook Ward who died in 1735, and of various members of his family.¹



The exterior of the church, represented by the above engraving, has no feature of beauty or interest: the square massive tower, crowned by a cornice and open parapet, was probably intended to receive a spire at a future opportunity, and has an unfinished appearance without it. The remainder of the building is quite devoid of decoration.

¹ The length of the church within is about 87 feet, and the breadth nearly 60 feet. The tower is said to be 86 feet high.





Drawn by J. W. B. 1810.

Engraved by J. H. 1810.

ST MARGARET PATTENS,
Fenchurch Street.

London, Published by J. Hill, Fleet Street August 1810.

ST. MARGARET'S PATTENS,

FENCHURCH STREET.

ST. Margaret after whom this church is named, was a virgin of Antioch who yielded up her life in maintenance of the Christian religion, at the end of the third, or commencement of the fourth century. Relative to the appellation applied to distinguish this edifice from others dedicated to the same individual, Stow says, the lane in which it stands, was called St. Margaret Pattens, "because of old time *pattens* were usually made there and sold;" and with this derivation, although not very satisfactory, we must be content in the absence of any other information on the subject. The church has retained the name, but the lane lost it at a very early period, and was called Rood Lane, in consequence of the fact, as Stow continues, that when the old church of St. Margaret was pulled down, a rood, or cross, was placed in the churchyard, in order to obtain oblations from the devout to be applied in rebuilding the church. In the year 1538, however, when the tenets of the reformation were becoming general, the cross, together with the shrine in which it

had been enclosed, was destroyed by some persons unknown.¹

The patronage of the church was at an early period of time vested in the Neville family, and was subsequently conveyed to the celebrated Richard Whittington, whom we have elsewhere mentioned. He in his turn gave it to the Corporation of London, and with them the advowson still continues. The first rector of whom we have any information, named Hamo de Chyrch, was presented to the living, on the 14th of June 1324.² In the general destruction of the city by fire in 1666, St. Margaret's church was included, and being rebuilt in 1687, as we now see it, the parish of St. Gabriel Fenchurch, was united to that of St. Margaret; and as the right of presentation to St. Gabriel's belongs to the crown, the Lord Chancellor nominates to the united rectory alternately with the Corporation of London.

The old church of St. Gabriel, which had been destroyed by the fire, and was not rebuilt, stood in the centre of Fenchurch Street, at that time a mere bog, and it is probable that it was called in the first instance from its locality, Fen-church, and that from this the street had its name.³

Malcolm gives a list of those persons who were rectors of the united parishes between the years 1708 and 1792, and in it we find the name of Dr. Thomas Birch, at one time secretary of the Royal Society, and justly celebrated as a most industrious and voluminous, historical and biographical writer. He was born in 1705, and early in

¹ The rood generally stood in a gallery formed between the nave and choir of our churches, and termed in consequence "The Rood Loft." This position is now occupied in many English Cathedrals by the organ.

² Newcourt's "*Repertorium*." Vol. I. p. 407.

³ "*London Churches*:" St. Dionis Backchurch, p. 4.

life had so great a love for knowledge, and applied himself so earnestly to the attainment of it, as to become qualified to take orders in his 24th year, without having attended either of the universities, and that too with little aid from his friends. One of the most important of his works was the "General Dictionary, Historical and Critical," which appeared at intervals, between the years 1734, and 1741. The degree of Doctor in divinity was conferred upon him in 1753, and he continued to publish a succession of works until 1766, when he was killed by a fall from his horse. The character of Birch appears to be chiefly remarkable for persevering industry and powers of application, by means of which he overcame difficulties, and executed works, which would have baffled other, and perhaps greater minds.

The present Rector, the Rev. Henry James Newbery, M. A., formerly Lecturer of Christ Church, Newgate Street, was nominated by the Corporation of London, on the death of the Rev. Charles Phelps who last held the living.

The church consists of a nave and aisle, (introduced on the north side to disguise the intrusion of the tower which stands at the west end,) and a chancel. The walls are decorated with pilasters, the interspaces being occupied by windows; and above these, small circular lights are introduced, in the cove of the ceiling. At the west end of the church is a small gallery containing an organ, and at the same end on the south side is a marble font prettily sculptured. There is also a gallery in the aisle.

The altar-piece displays a small but admirably painted picture representing angels ministering to Christ in the garden; in which the head of the Saviour is especially worthy of admiration. It is with probability ascribed to Carlo Maratti, (a pupil of Andrea Sacchi,) who died in the year 1713.

About the altar-piece are some carvings of flowers most exquisitely executed, but unfortunately much injured by paint; and over the entrance in the north aisle are the Royal arms, likewise carved in wood. The lion and the unicorn are both much distorted in drawing, although well carved, but the foliage that surrounds them is exceedingly beautiful.¹

Against the north wall at the east end is an oak pediment, said to have formed part of the church before the fire. If however it were so, it must have been erected, judging from the style in which it is executed, but a short time before that event. It bears the following inscription :

" This church being burnt down by the dreadful fire, Anno Dom. 1666, was rebuilt and finished Anno Dom. 1687. Mr. Joseph Martin and Samuel Lock, Mr. John Kimpton and Lawrence Netmaker, Churchwardens."

Among the various monuments in the church is one on the north side, commemorative of the Vandeput family, which was erected by Sir Peter Vandeput, Knight, at the end of the 17th century. Against the south wall is a large monument inscribed to Sir Peter Delmé, Knight and Alderman, who in the year 1723, was Lord Mayor of this city. He died on the 4th of September, 1728. This monument is the work of Rysbrack, who materially improved by his exertions, the style of monumental sculpture which was then general. He was born in Antwerp in 1693, and when he first came to England was employed by Gibbs, the architect, who, however, it is said, did not behave liberally towards him. Being afterwards warmly patronised by various persons, he reigned for some time almost supreme, after which Scheemaker and Roubiliac divided the public favour with him. He died in 1770.

¹ The length of the church is 66 feet, the breadth 52 feet, and the height 32 feet. The height of the steeple is 198 feet. "*New View of London*." p. 325.

On the same side of the church at the east end is a large tablet to John Birch, Esq., a descendant of that Willielmus de Birchis who obtained his arms, (Three fleur de lis on a field azure,) by seizing the French standard at the battle of Poitiers. It presents the following inscription.

"Sacred to the memory of John Birch, Esq. many years an eminent surgeon of this metropolis; who died on the 3rd of February, 1815, aged 69 years, and whose earthly remains lie deposited under the pulpit.

In his professional character as humane as he was skilful, he permitted not the daily sight of wounds and sores, afflictions and wretchedness of every kind, to blunt the edge of his natural feelings for the sufferings of his fellow creatures, but contemning a too hasty reliance on vaunted theories, sparing of the knife—abhorring unnecessary torture—a foe to wanton, cruel, or dangerous experiment—averse from rash operation and the destruction of parts redeemable by patient and judicious care—he erected for himself a high and distinguished reputation, on the solid and only secure basis of enlightened experience, stimulated throughout life by a wise and christian-like ambition, to cure, not maim—preserve and not destroy. Mankind is indebted to him for a more intimate acquaintance with the powers of Medical Electricity; by his own ingenious and improved application of which he performed many remarkable and almost unhopd-for cures.

But the practice of Cow Poxing, which first became general in his day, undaunted by the overwhelming influence of power and prejudice and the voice of nations, he uniformly and until death perseveringly opposed, conscientiously believing it to be a public infatuation, fraught with peril of the most mischievous consequences to mankind—whether right or wrong, time will most surely determine; man's mere opinions must ever be liable to error, but by the motives which sway his heart shall he alone be judged.

To perpetuate the remembrance of qualities so excellent, Penelope Birch his affectionate and only surviving sister, hath raised this monument, not out of a worldly and vain glorious pride of affinity; but in order to hand down an example worthy of imitation to succeeding ages."

The annexed engraving represents the exterior of the church, which is plain and unimportant. The buttresses and pinnacles at the angles of the tower do not accord with the prevailing character of the building, but render that portion of it a bad compound of dis-agreeing styles. The spire which is of great height has been lately re-covered with lead, at a considerable expense.

ST. MARY'S ABCHURCH,

ABCHURCH LANE.

THE origin of the second name of this church, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, appears lost in obscurity. It has been written Apechurch, and Upchurch, and Maitland think that the latter is correct, and that it was derived from the fact that the church anciently stood on rising ground. The living was at one time in the gift of the prior and convent of St. Mary Overy, Southwark, but in 1455, we find it in the hands of Corpus Christi College, near the church of St. Lawrence Poultney, probably by exchange. After the suppression of religious houses the crown became possessed of the patronage of St. Mary's, and retained it until 1567, when Archbishop Parker obtained it from Queen Elizabeth in exchange for the rectory of Penshurst in Kent, and presented it, in 1568, to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

In 1666, the church, as well as all the houses in the parish, was burnt down. It was rebuilt however by the year 1686, and the parish was afterwards united to that of St. Lawrence Pountney, the church of which had been also destroyed and was not rebuilt. In this latter parish Sir John Poultney who was Lord Mayor in 1330, 31, 33, and 36, founded a College in honour of the body of Christ, consisting of 12 chaplains and a master, and from him the church had its second name. The presentation

to the two rectories continued distinct until 1717, when the parishioners of St. Lawrence Pountney, who hold the impropriate tithes, sold the right of presentation to their perpetual curacy, to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and since that time the patronage of the united livings has been exercised by the Master and Fellows of that establishment.

Malcolm gives a list of the Rectors since the union of the two parishes, ending with Benjamin Underwood, M.A. Prebendary of Ely, who was presented in 1774.¹ Among them was the learned Divine and antiquary, James Nasmith, M. A., chiefly known by his arrangement of Archbishop Parker's M.SS. in Corpus Christi College, and an edition of Tanner's "*Notitia Monastica*," which he published with copious notes and additions.

Mr. Underwood was succeeded in 1816 by the present rector, the Rev. J. W. Bellamy, B.D., who is now the head Master of Merchant Taylors' School.²

We know nothing of the church previous to the year 1363, when Nicholas Woleye was rector. In 1395, according to Newcourt, Simon de Wychemcombe, citizen and armourer, founded a perpetual chantry here by license from King Richard II. at the altar of the Holy Trinity, of which chantry the Rector and Churchwardens of the parish were patrons. After this, namely in 1437, the then Rector and Churchwardens with the consent of the

¹ *Londinium Redivivum*, Vol. II. p. 322.

² From the year 1733 to 1816, the duties of the parishes seem to have been discharged by five curates, all of them educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and four of them Masters there: namely, John Barn, B.C.L. 1st. Under-master, appointed to the curacy in 1733; Samuel Bishop, M.A. Head-master, author of poems, 1758; John Gardner, B.D. 3rd Under-master, 1789; John Forbes, D.D. 1796; and Thomas Cherry, B.D. Head-master, 1805. At this time there is no curate, Mr. Bellamy discharging all the duties. We offer our thanks to this gentleman for the kind attention which he paid to our inquiries.

parishioners, granted license to John Wall and John Skelton, two chaplains of this chantry, to build a house upon three or four posts in the west part of the church-yard, near to the tenement of the Abbot of *Gerondon*, containing in length 27 feet, and in breadth 14 feet, for themselves and their successors for ever, which was confirmed by the bishop of London, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

The present church was completed from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren in 1686. In the interior it is nearly square, being about 65 feet long, and 60 feet wide. The walls are plain, having windows in the south side and at the east end, to light the church. The area of the church is covered by a large and handsome cupola supported on a modillion cornice, and adorned with paintings which were executed by Sir James Thornhill, and in the lower part of this also are introduced other lights. The general appearance of the interior is not dissimilar to that of St. Mildred, Bread Street, of which we intend elsewhere to give a representation ;—with this exception, however, that the tower protrudes at the north west angle of the building, and that in the space between the tower and the south wall, a gallery is formed which contains an organ, erected by subscription in 1822. The altar-piece presents four Corinthian columns, with entablature and pediment, grained to imitate oak, and has a carved figure of a pelican over the centre compartment. It is farther adorned by a number of carved festoons of fruit and flowers, which are so exquisitely executed, that if they were a hundred miles distant, we will venture to say, they would have many admiring visitants from London. Grinling Gibbons, whose name we have often mentioned in connection with other of Wren's churches, was their artist; and when view-

ing them, one feels that the story of the pot of flowers said to have been carved by him when he lived in Belle Savage Court, on Ludgate Hill, and "which shook surprisingly with the motion of the coaches that passed by," is no fable. Walpole has truly observed of Gibbons, that there is no instance of a man before him who gave to wood the loose and airy lightness of flowers, and chained together the various productions of the elements with a free disorder natural to each. These carvings were originally painted after nature by Sir James Thornhill, they were afterwards covered with white paint, and at this time they are in common with the rest of the screen, of the colour of oak. Fortunately however, these proceedings which must have tended to fill up the more delicately carved parts, and to destroy the original sharpness of the lines, have not materially injured their general effect, and we will express a hope that during future repairs no farther addition of extraneous matter to their surface will be made. The pulpit and sounding board are of oak, and the font has a cover of the same material, presenting carved figures of the four Evangelists within niches.

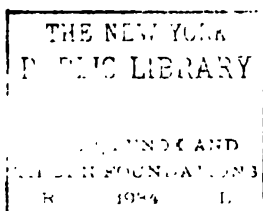
On the south side of the church is an elaborate monument of marble, part of which is gilt, consisting of twisted columns supporting a circular pediment, drapery, cherubim, &c. to Mr. Edward Sherwood who died Jan. 5th, 1690; and near it is a second, in memory of Sir Patience Ward, Knt. Alderman, and Lord Mayor of London in 1681. He died on the 10th of July 1696.

The east end of the church is in Abchurch Lane, and the south side as shewn in the annexed engraving, faces an open paved space divided from the Lane by posts. This was formerly enclosed as a burial ground, but was thrown open for the convenience of the neighbourhood by



faculty, or dispensation, from the Bishop of London. The tower, which is built of brick, with stone quoins or angles, rises directly from the ground, and is surmounted by a spire covered with lead.¹ The body of the church is plastered with composition, as also is the tower; and the roof, formerly leaded, is now slated.

¹ The height of the tower and spire, is said to be about 140 feet. Nearly adjoining the church, to the north west, are the remains of the rectory house, concerning which there has been much dispute in the parish.





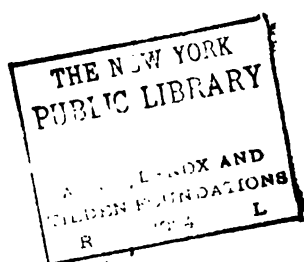
ST ANDREW'S.
Holborn.

London Published by C. Tilt Fleet Street Sept. 1. 1888



ST PETER'S,
Saffron Hill.

London. Published by C. Hill, Fleet Street, Sept. 1. 1858



ST. ANDREW'S, HOLBORN.¹

"Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men."—MATT. iv. 19.

ANDREW, brother of Simon Peter, and to whom the above sentence was addressed, was among the earliest disciples of Christ.² After the crucifixion, when the Apostles were dispersed over the world, Andrew travelled through Greece preaching Christianity, and, it is said was ultimately crucified at Patras in Achaia, about the year 69. The church represented by the accompanying engraving was dedicated to this saint at a very early time, but the exact date of its foundation is uncertain. In 1297,³ it was given by one Gladerinus to the Dean and

¹ Holborn was the site of a rapid stream of water which, according to Stow, "broke out of the ground about the place where now the bars do stand, and ran down the whole Street to Oldborne Bridge." This *dourne*, he says, "was long since stopped up at the head, but yet 'till this day the said Street is there called High Oldborne Hill." ("Survey," Strype's Edit. B. I. p. 24.)

² He appears to have been previously a disciple of John Baptist. See John i. 35. 40.

³ Maitland's "History of London." Vol. II. p. 1059.

Chapter of St. Paul's, with the proviso that the Abbot and Convent of Bermondsey should hold it of them.¹ After the dissolution of monasteries, in the reign of Henry VIII, the right of presentation devolved to the crown, and the king granted it to Thomas Lord Wriothesley, afterwards Lord Chancellor and Earl of Southampton, who died July 30th, 1550, and was buried in this church. It is now vested in his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh. The name of the first vicar mentioned by Newcourt is Richard de Tadeclowe, who was appointed previous to the year 1322; and among those who succeeded him were Thomas de Cottingham, in 1343, keeper of the Great Seal, Gilbert Worthington, in 1443, the learned Stillingfleet and Henry Sacheverel, who died in 1724, and was buried in the chancel, where, on the pavement, is an inscription to his memory.² Sacheverel, it need hardly be said, was impeached at the bar of the house of Lords in 1710, for certain opinions uttered by him in a sermon preached at St. Saviour's, Southwark, where he was rector. The trial, which caused the most intense excitement throughout the kingdom, occupied three weeks, and was the means of dissolving the then existing ministry, and introducing their opponents to power; through whose interference he was afterwards promoted to the rectory of St. Andrew's Holborn, as an acknowledgment of his services. Then followed Dr. Jeffery Barton, Dr. Cutts Barton, and the Rev. Charles

¹ "Notum sit cunctis fidelibus, &c. Quod Dominus *Gladerinus* Presbyter, dedit S. Paulo, et Canonicis ibidem Deo Servientibus, Ecclesiam *S. Andree* quæ est de suo patrimonio, ea tamen conditione ut Ecclesia *S. Salvatoris* de Bermondsey, et Monachi ejusdem Ecclesiæ teneant eam de S. Paulo, et de Canonicis prædictis, et reddant singulis annis XII, denar. pro Recognitione in prædicta Ecclesia." Newcourt's "*Repertorium*." Vol. i. p. 262.

² Infra jacet Henricus Sacheverell, S. T. P. hujusce ecclesiæ Rector. Obiit 5^{to} die Junii, Anno Dni 1724.

Barton, M.A.; the latter was presented Jan. 1, 1781, and died in 1805.¹

The Rev. John Luxmore, D.D., Dean of Gloucester, and afterwards Bishop of Hereford, was made rector in 1806, and in 1815 was succeeded by the Rev. George Clare, B.D. who died suddenly June 4, 1819.² The Rev. Gilbert Beresford, A.M. was then appointed, and retained the living up to the month of June in the present year, (1838,) when he resigned, and through his recommendation, the Rev. John Travers Robinson, M.A., who had officiated as curate there, was presented to it.

Previous to the year 1832, there was no church in St. Andrew's parish excepting that of which we are speaking, and the labour entailed upon the Curates appointed to it was exceedingly great, in consequence especially of the number of free schools which they were required to visit each day, the distance of the principal burial ground from the church, and the great extent of the parish. Indeed the exertions which these large duties enjoined, has materially injured the health of many conscientious ministers who held the curacy, if they did not shorten their days; and among them we cannot refrain from mentioning our late respected

¹ The Rev. Charles Barton, we are told, had been curate of the church several years when the previous rector died, and presuming on length of service, he waited on the Duchess dowager of Buccleugh to ask for the living. "You have come soon, and yet too late," said her Grace, "for having made up my mind a dozen years ago as to whom I would give St. Andrew's, I have sent my servant with the presentation." Mr. Barton bowed in silence, and returned home, where he found his wife and family rejoicing over the Duchess' letter. "Ah," said he, "her Grace loves a joke," and of course went back immediately to thank her. When Mr. Barton died, the Duchess continued her kindness to the family; and presented a living to his eldest son, who was also in the church. Mr. Charles Barton was buried in St. Andrew's and is commemorated by a tablet in the north gallery.

² There is a tablet to his memory on the north side of the church.

friend the Rev. F. P. Hoole, who died at the early age of 34, and who has left behind him in the parish a reputation for goodness seldom surpassed. Mr. Hoole was the son of Mrs. Hofland, justly termed from her numerous works addressed to young minds, "the children's friend," and was himself the author of "Conversations on the Evidences of Christianity," and a work for children called "School Examinations." He was indefatigable in his vocation, and despite of a shattered constitution, severe pains, and misfortunes of a most trying character, left nearly 300 written sermons. He was buried in the church-yard; and against the school-house behind the north side of the church, is a carved stone tablet to his memory, bearing the following inscription:—

"Here lieth the remains of the Rev. Frederick Parkin Hoole, who departed this life March 16, 1833, aged 34 years. He was a man of superior intellect, inflexible integrity, active charity, and sincere piety. Tried by severe misfortunes and great bodily sufferings, he sustained the burden of life without a murmur, and resigned it thankfully, being full of faith and hope in his Redeemer."

The present curate is the Rev. T. A. Maberly, M. A.¹

Concerning the old church, we learn from the will of Gilbert Worthington, printed by Strype, that there were four altars in it, if not more: and we gain some further curious particulars in relation to it, from a M.S. book compiled by Thomas Bentley, a churchwarden in 1584, and called "Sume Monuments of Antiquities worthy Memory, &c."² The steeple it appears was begun in 1446, but was not finished until 1468; during which

¹ To this gentleman, as well as to Mr. Robinson, the Rector, we are indebted for much polite attention.

² This curious book is in the possession of the Rector. It is printed entire in a work called "Cases of supposed Exemption from Poor Rates claimed on the ground of Extra-parochiality, with a preliminary sketch of the ancient History of the Parish of St. Andrew Holborn; by Edward Griffith Esq. F.S.A."

time the north and south ailes were rebuilt. There were many monumental brasses within the church, but when in the first year of Edward VI, in consequence of the Reformation, many of the altars and statues were removed, these also were partly taken away and sold; and in the reign of Elizabeth the remainder shared the same fate, in spite of a royal proclamation to a contrary effect.¹

The church escaped the fire of 1666, but becoming ruinous was taken down, with the exception of the tower, about ten years after that event, and in 1686, the present commodious building was completed from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. The tower remained in its original state until 1704, when it was repaired and faced with stone by Wren, and assumed its present heterogeneous appearance. We ought perhaps to mention before quitting parochial details, that under an Act of Parliament passed in the reign of Queen Anne, and in consequence of the proceedings in connection with it that took place, the parish of St. George the Martyr, Queen Square, which before had formed part of St. Andrew's Holborn, was erected into a distinct parish for spiritual purposes, although still united with St. Andrew's as regards the poor and other secular matters.²

The interior of St. Andrew's church consists of a nave, two ailes, and chancel, and has been extolled by many writers for its magnificence and beauty. Within the last few years however, an alteration in taste as regards architectural productions, has been produced. The value of sim-

¹ Among the adjuncts of the Church, Newcourt says, there was a public grammar-school, which was one of those erected by Act of Parliament in the reign of Henry VI. According to Maitland it was on the right hand side of the church, and was taken down in 1737.

"Cases of supposed Exemption," &c. *ut sup.*

plicity and breadth of parts, in opposition to minute divisions and elaborate ornament, has been admitted, and therefore, although it may be regarded as a large and commodious church,—a good specimen of the style in which it is built, and, as a construction, well executed, it will not again obtain the unconditional praise which was formerly bestowed upon it.

Pillars cased with wainscot support a gallery on either side and at the west end,¹ and from the top of the gallery-front rise diminutive Corinthian columns bearing small blocks intended to represent an entablature, reminding one of the columns with the two chapiters or capitals called Jachin and Boaz mentioned in the description of Solomon's Temple. A waggon-headed ceiling of large span, in panels, supported on these blocks and adorned with festoons of flowers and fruit, covers the body of the church. The ceiling of the aisles is groined, and opens into the waggon-headed ceiling, forming an arch between each of the columns. At the west end of the church there is a second gallery, at a great height from the ground, which is appropriated to the children of the Sunday Schools. On the wall behind it were formerly some large paintings; but these have been obliterated.

The chancel is somewhat richly adorned with paintings, gilding, and stained glass; and the walls are covered with wainscot which is veined to imitate Sienna marble as high as the ceiling. Above the carved altarpiece is a large palladian window in two stories, containing in stained glass a representation of the Last Supper, and of the Ascension, executed by Price of York, in

¹ The organ in this gallery by Harris, is noted as being the discarded instrument in the contest for superiority between Father Schmydt and Harris at the Temple church. (Hughson's "*London*," Vol. IV. p. 88.)

1718. The colours are for the most part brilliant, but as a work of art, the window is not deserving of commendation. On either side of it are two large paintings, (apparently in fresco,) of St. Andrew, and St. Peter, and two smaller panels, representing the Holy Family, and the infant St. John. In the ceiling of the chancel is introduced a glazed light, whereon is painted the dove. There are two other windows at the east end of the church which are filled with stained glass, namely, one in the north aisle containing the royal arms and those of the donor, inscribed 1687, "Ex dono Thomæ Hodgson de Bramwill in Agro Eboracen. Militis;" and another, at the end of the south aisle, presenting the arms of John Thavie Esq. who in the year 1348 "left a considerable estate towards the support of this fabrick for ever."¹

The occurrence of these stained-glass windows leads us almost involuntarily to digress for a moment, and to raise our feeble voice in aid of the efforts now making to interest the English public for this beautiful art. An opinion has been long prevalent, and (being constantly repeated by the hundreds of repeaters of ready-made opinions who never give themselves the trouble to question what they are told,) would daily become more deeply rooted, were it not opposed, namely, that we cannot now execute works of this

¹ The tenements originally bequeathed by Tavye, or Thavie, were situated on the east side of Shoe Lane, and were pulled down to make way for the new Farringdon market. With the money which the trustees received as a compensation, they purchased an estate on the west side of the Lane, (whereon the workhouse and schools now stand,) from which, when certain debts be discharged, incurred in consequence of large law expenses and other causes, an annual income of £1300. will be derived. The trustees of the Thavie Estate consist of the Rector of St. Andrew's and Churchwardens, *ex officio*, and twelve parishioners, six of whom must be of the city liberty, and three from each of the County liberties.

sort worthy of comparison with those of an earlier period, and that therefore the cultivation of the art is useless. Without stopping to question this false conclusion, we at once deny the premises, and say, so far from that being the case, that the state of chemical knowledge is now so much advanced, and machinery is so much more perfect than it then was, that our artists are able to produce results which were quite beyond the reach of the earlier masters, and were a due encouragement extended towards the higher branches of painting on glass, a degree of perfection hitherto unknown would probably be attained. Of the effect of stained glass either for solemnity or in an architectural point of view there can hardly be two opinions among those who have wandered through such of our old cathedrals and churches as are so adorned ; where

“ — The stone-work glimmers, dyed

In the soft chequerings of a sleepy light.

Unfortunately however, this is now too often lost sight of in consideration of the expense, and thus it is that a fine art which needs perhaps more than any other the fostering hand of encouragement to rear it to perfection, (on account of the great cost of the processes,) is restrained in its advance. When shall we all feel with the poet Wordsworth, who somewhere says,

“ Give all thou canst ; high Heaven rejects the lore
Of nicely calculated less or more.”

We resume however the description of the church.

A carved oak pulpit surmounted by a sounding board, which is supported by an ugly square Corinthian pillar, with a block of entablature, stands on the south side of the nave : and at the east end of the same side, is a sculptured marble font displaying four cherubim. The

length of the building is stated to be 105 feet, the breadth 63 feet, and the height 43 feet. The interior of the tower, which, as we have said, was part of the former edifice, presents a large pointed-headed archway in the east wall of it, that formerly opened into the church ; together with other similar, but smaller archways in the sides, all of which are moulded.

There are numerous tablets within the church, in addition to those commemorative of the rectors already mentioned ; among them is one affixed to the north wall, and inscribed to Mr. John Emery, the well known comedian, who died on the 25th of July, 1822. Upon it are these lines :

“ Each part he shone in, but excelled in none
So well as husband, father, friend, and son.”

Near it is a tablet, in memory of William Jones Esq. eminent as a mathematician. He died Feb. 17th, 1831.¹

In the register of burials,² under the date, August the

¹ At the commencement of that same year, the minister of this church received £50, the sexton £20, the clerk £10, and the man who tolled the bell £10. according to the will of Captain Richardson who was buried there, and which directed that these sums should be paid to whomever performed these offices at his interment.

² Some of the registers are dated as far back as the first year of Elizabeth's reign, 1558. One of the books dated from 1653, to 1658, consists wholly of entries concerning the publication of marriages during the Interregnum, when it was performed in the market place : *e. g.* “ An agreement and intent of marriage, between John Law and Frances Riley, both servants to the Lady Brooke of this parish, was published three severall marktett days in Newgate Marktett ; and in three several weeks, that is to say, &c.” In various parts of this book, the church is spoken of as the “ Public Meeting Place, commonly called, St. Andrew's, Holborn.” While on the subject of the registers, we may mention, that Mr. Maberly, the curate, states, that an examination of the various entries for five years, ending 1835, shews an average for each day, of one Marriage, two Burials, and three Baptisms.

28th, 1770, appears the following entry: "*William Chatterton, Brooks Street,*" to which has been added, probably by an after incumbent, "*The Poet,*" signed, "*J. Mill.*" The addition is perfectly correct, notwithstanding that his christian name was Thomas, not William ;¹ and this slight memorial is the only record in the church, of the burial of one of the most wonderfully gifted boys, (for he was not eighteen years old when he died,) that the world has ever known. Even Walpole, in a letter that he wrote to the editor of Chatterton's *Miscellanies*, in reply to an insinuation, that he was the cause of the poet's distress, and consequent death, (a letter which, although Walpole had reason on his side, is a heartless, we may almost term it, a malignant composition,) says of him, "I do not believe, that there ever existed so master a genius, except that of Psalmanaazar, who before twenty-two, could create a language, that all the learned of Europe, though they suspected, could not detect." The nature of the literary imposition which Chatterton so successfully attempted, namely, the fabrication of the Rowley Poems, purporting to have been written in the fifteenth century, is well known, in consequence of the long and learned controversy, respecting their authenticity, wherein all the most eminent antiquaries of the age were engaged. These compositions display such acute perception, pure poetic feeling, and powers of imagination, that all must regret, that he expended a degree of application, ingenuity and learning, sufficient of itself, if properly directed, to have enobled his name—to confer

¹ All entries of this kind are now made at once from the dictation of the family. At that time, names and dates were often committed to scraps of paper *pro tempore*, which were occasionally lost.

upon them, an antiquated and obsolete phraseology, which has rendered them almost a sealed book. Had Chatterton fallen into proper hands, and, (as he attained mature years, and became fixed in good principles,) exerted his amazing abilities in a more serviceable direction, we feel assured, he would have earned for himself a place amongst the greatest poets of any age or country. This however was not to be. He settled in London; lived happily for a short time on the uncertain produce of his pen; but ultimately, being reduced to a state of extreme penury, bordering on starvation, without as it would appear, one friend to advise him, or religious principles on his own part to sustain him in his extremity, he swallowed poison; and was interred in the burial ground of Shoe Lane Workhouse,—now the site of Farringdon Market. Posterity may be excused, if, forgetting his errors in the contemplation of his neglected state and youthful sorrows, it speak only of his genius.¹

In the church yard of St. Andrew's Holborn, rest the remains of the poet, Henry Neele, author, among other things, of the "Romance of English History;" and a Course of lectures on English Poetry, delivered by him in 1826, at the Russel Institution; and in the following year

¹ After his death, a variety of papers were found, and among them was a letter intended for publication, addressed to Beckford, then Lord Mayor, dated, May 26th, 1770. On the back of this, he had written the following memorandum, which serves to shew the species of composition by which he gained his subsistence, just previous to his death. "Accepted by Bingley, set for, and thrown out of the 'North Briton,' 21st of June, on account of the Lord Mayor's death.

Lost by his death on this essay	. . .	£ 1 11 6
Gained in elegies	. . .	2 2 0
Gained in Essays	. . .	3 3 0
Am glad he is dead, by	. . .	3 13 6

at the Western Literary Institution.¹ He was born in the Strand, Jan. 29th, 1798 ; and at the usual age, was articled to a solicitor. During his clerkship, namely in 1817, he first came before the public as an author, and from that time, continued to publish occasionally, until Feb. 8th, 1828, when in a fit of insanity, incipient as we have reason to know, but further induced by excessive reading, he unhappily destroyed himself. Against the west wall of the church yard, is a grave stone, commemorative of his father, who died May the 13th, 1824, on which is an epitaph written by Henry Neele ; and on this same stone, together with the names of several others of the family, is the record of the poet's own premature death. The epitaph written by him is as follows :

“ Good night, good night, sweet spirit ! thou hast cast
 Thy bonds of clay away from thee at last ;
 Broke the vile earthly fetters which alone
 Held thee at distance from thy Maker's throne :
 But oh ! those fetters to th' immortal mind,
 Were links of love to those thou'st left behind ;
 For thee we mourn not : as th' apostle prest
 His dungeon-pillow, 'till the angel guest
 Drew nigh, and when the light that round him shone
 Beamed on the pris'ner, his bands were gone :
 So wert thou captive to disease and pain
 'Till death, the brightest of th' angelic train,
 Pour'd heav'n's own radiance by divine decree
 Around thy suffering soul—and it was free.”

H. N.

Returning, however, to the register books of this parish, which we left on account of the sad similarity in the fate of the last named individual to that of Chatterton, the “ boy-bard of Bristol,” we may add in connection with them, the name of a third child of sorrow and of

¹ Published after his death, in a volume entitled, “ Literary Remains of the late Henry Neele.”

song, that of Richard Savage, (son of the unnatural Countess of Macclesfield,) who was born on the 10th of Jan. 1697-8, and according to the statement made by Dr. Johnson, was christened in this church, by the direction of the Earl Rivers, his reputed father.¹ Johnson's memoir of Savage, one of the most successful pieces of biographical writing in our language, conjoined with the romantic nature of the life so recorded, has rendered his name better, and more universally known, than would have been the case, had it depended on his works alone, notwithstanding the genius which they unquestionably display. The character of Savage, in spite of the commiseration which his mother's conduct towards him necessarily excites, is one for which no person can continue to feel regard or respect. With talents of a high order, a ready wit, and pleasing manner, he made friends for the time of all who saw him; but on acquaintance quickly disgusted them by his insincerity and imprudence. Many of his works are little better than begging letters, addressed to the wealthy or the great to obtain assistance, and contain the most fulsome panegyrics which he afterwards contradicted without compunction, in cases where the conduct of the individual towards himself, did not exactly meet his views. Careless, and improvident, he appears to have subsisted, for the greater part of his life, on the beneficence of his friends, (among whom were Sir Richard Steele, Mr. Wilks, Mrs. Oldfield, the Duke of Dorset, the Countess of Hertford and the Queen,) and like all who have for some time successfully depended upon chance, was ever confident in the future, and indisposed towards resolute exertion. His life was a sad mixture of real misfortunes,

¹ "Lives of the Poets," We have searched the register books diligently but cannot ourselves discover any entry of the occurrence.

with unrestrained pleasures ; of popularity and triumph, with self-reproach, and unmitigated distress. He died in Newgate a prisoner for debt, on August 1st, 1743, and was buried in St. Peter's church yard, at the expense of the keeper.

The exterior of the church does not present any remarkable features. It is divided into two stories, as shewn in the annexed engraving of the south side of it, and terminates with a cornice and balustrade. The old gothic tower, notwithstanding it was recased and adorned with vanes and pine-apples at the four corners, is still to be detected by the large buttresses left standing at the angles, and the small pointed windows remaining in the lower story.¹ The windows in the belfrey are singularly confused and ugly. The position of the church is very good ; for as the west end is nearly at the summit of Holborn Hill, the foundation was necessarily continued throughout on this level, to the east end in Shoe Lane ; so that the basement is there considerably elevated above the houses.

¹ The height of it is said to be 110 feet : there are 188 steps from the bottom of it to the top. The largest bell at St. Andrew's weighs 28 cwts. without the clapper.

ST. PETER'S, SAFFRON HILL.

PREVIOUS to the year 1832, as we have elsewhere stated, the extensive and populous parish of St. Andrew Holborn was undivided, and possessed, strictly speaking, but one church.¹ The depraved state of a large portion of the inhabitants, and other circumstances, led certain individuals to believe that the erection of an additional place of worship in the immediate neighbourhood of the worst part of the parish, might prove beneficial, and through their exertions, aided mainly by the present pious and learned Bishop of London,—than

¹ Ely chapel situated in Ely Place is private property. This interesting little building appears to be the only remaining portion of the once extensive palace appropriated to the See of Ely by Bishop Luda in 1290, which formerly occupied the area between Charles Street, Hatton Garden, Holborn Hill, and Field Lane. This property being sold, a new London Palace, or town house, was built for the Bishop in Dover Street. Shakspeare alludes to Ely Palace in "Richard II." and other of his plays. We may add, that this portion of the parish is in the ancient Manor of Port, or Purt, pool; a name evidently of Saxon origin. A modern writer states it is upon record that part of the site of Gray's Inn was formerly a large pond, which from its

whom no one has more energetically and successfully laboured to afford increase facilities for devotion, and to disseminate the truths of Christianity,—the liberty of Saffron Hill, Hatton Garden, and Ely Rents was recognized as a distinct district, and the church represented in the accompanying engraving, called St. Peter's Saffron Hill, was built. The experiment appeared in the first instance almost a hopeless one, the neighbourhood being sunk in ignorance and vice of the saddest character, and it was opposed at every step of the proceedings by a majority of the parishioners, who believed it uncalled for; 'spite of which, however, we are informed that results have been produced of the most gratifying nature. A large congregation attends the church, an organ has been lately erected by voluntary subscriptions, mostly of very small sums, and it may consequently be hoped, that the moral character of the neighbourhood is in every way improving.

The necessity for the church appears to have been contemplated for a long time before it was actually commenced. The commissioners for the erection of new churches offered in the first instance to build the church if the parish would provide a site for it; but this as well as other propositions being rejected, the cost of the whole, both for

contiguity to the city liberties might have been called the town pond, or Port-pool. The land on which it stood, together with the contiguous property belonging to the See, being protected by various charters in right of its owners, became a distinct liberty of itself, and is now occupied by Saffron Hill, Hatton Garden, and Ely Rents.

¹ To shew the degree of opposition manifested in the parish to the erection of the church it may be sufficient to state, that although a vote of thanks to the Duke of Buccleugh for his munificence was passed at one vestry meeting, the succeeding meeting refused to confirm it, lest by so doing they should seem to acknowledge the necessity for the new building. The position of the church at this present time in regard to financial arrangements, is somewhat embarrassing. The trustees of the Thavie estate being in debt, as

land and building, with the exception of the furnishings which were presented by the Duke of Buccleugh, was ultimately defrayed by them without any assistance from the parish.¹ The first stone was laid in the year 1830 ; the building was finished in August 1832, and it was consecrated by the Bishop of London in the same year.

The right of presentation to this church is exercised by the Rector of St. Andrew's. The Rev. Mr. Crawford was the first minister who officiated there, the Rev. Mr. Stevens followed, and he in his turn was succeeded by the Rev. J. M. Rodwell, M.A. who still holds the curacy. The latter able incumbent appears to have been the first who was duly licensed to the office. The church was built by Messrs. Souter of Golden Lane, from the designs of Charles Barry, Esq., (the talented architect now engaged in the erection of the proposed houses of Parliament) ; and although it may not be cited as one of his best works,—for the amount to be expended was small, and the number of persons to be accommodated great,—it is a pleasing and well-arranged building.

The interior, which is very large, being 102 feet, 9 inches long, within the walls, 64 feet broad, and 38 feet 6 inches in height, consists of a nave and side aisles. These are separated by solid octagonal pillars, sustaining pointed arches, and supporting a clere-story, in which is a series of windows immediately under the roof, on each side. In the walls below, and at the east end, are other windows to light the church. The ceiling of the nave is flat, and we have elsewhere mentioned (*"St. Andrew's Holborn,"* p. 7.) are unwilling or unable to interfere, and the consequence is, there are no available funds just now for its support. The general affairs of the church are managed by a certain number of the parishioners who have voluntarily associated together for that purpose, but for all legal obligations the interference of the churchwardens of St. Andrew's is necessary.

presents moulded tie beams at equal intervals, resting on corbels, the spaces thus formed, being divided into panels. The greater portion of this ceiling, as well as that of the ailes, which is sloping, is of plaster; but the whole is grained to imitate oak planking, and with good effect. In each aisle, there is a large gallery, and at the west end of the church there are two, the lower one of which contains at the back of it an organ. The pulpit, altar piece, and font, are all in accordance with the prevailing character of the building, namely, that of the last era of pointed architecture, and the general appearance of the church is consistent and good. It may be objected, that the clere-story is somewhat lower than is pleasing; and we are not quite certain, whether the shape of the pillars supporting the arches beneath be such as is in strict accordance with precedent. Knowing full well however, the difficulty with which an architect can avoid the repetition of that which has been repeated a hundred times before, without falling into some doubtful position, we are disposed to praise, rather than blame such departures, —provided they be made, as this is, with proper feeling, and due regard to principles.

The church contains pew seats for 994 adults, and 789 free sittings. The outside of the church is of brick with stone dressings, and with the exception of the west end, is quite plain. This latter is represented by the annexed engraving, which serves also to shew the character of the neighbourhood; the (“gin palace” at the side, to use the expressive sarcasm of the day, with its prominent lamp, and the cast-off clothes shop in the front of the church,) and will supply the place of a description. The upper part of each of the two small turrets is of stone, perforated. The ground on which the church

stands, is not level, but descends rapidly towards the east end of it, between which, and the west end, there is a difference perhaps of twelve or fourteen feet. Under the church, at the east end, the architect was therefore able to construct very spacious Infant and Sunday Schools, together with a master's residence. The number of scholars at this time, amounts to nearly one hundred, for whom the parents pay at the rate of twopence per week for one child, threepence for two, and so on proportionately. The cost of the church, including commission and other expenses, was £ 9523. 14s. 6d. : that of the site and incidentals, £ 6695. 2s. 3d; making in the whole, £ 16,218. 16s. 9d. The extra cost of the Schools, was £ 511. 17s. 1d. and this was defrayed by subscription of the parishioners.

The neighbourhood abounds with interesting matter for the topographer, and would tempt us into various digressions. Close against the back of the church is seen, what was once called, the "River of the Wells," then a navigable stream, leading to the Thames, and crossed by various bridges; but now dwindled to the "Fleet Ditch," which is arched over, for a considerable extent, and forms a great sewer, passing down Farringdon Street and ultimately discharging itself into the Thames. Ely palace before alluded to, would entail a long and curious history, including among other matters, the circumstances connected with the lease of certain portions of it granted to Sir Christopher Hatton, Elizabeth's noted Lord Chancellor, which occasioned much dispute; the sale of the remainder to the crown, and the erection of Ely Place, on part of the site. This not being our purpose however, we must be contented with pointing out one trifling remnant of the episcopal residence, which is preserved in, and has given the name to, Mitre Court, leading from Hatton Garden to Ely Place. There, worked into

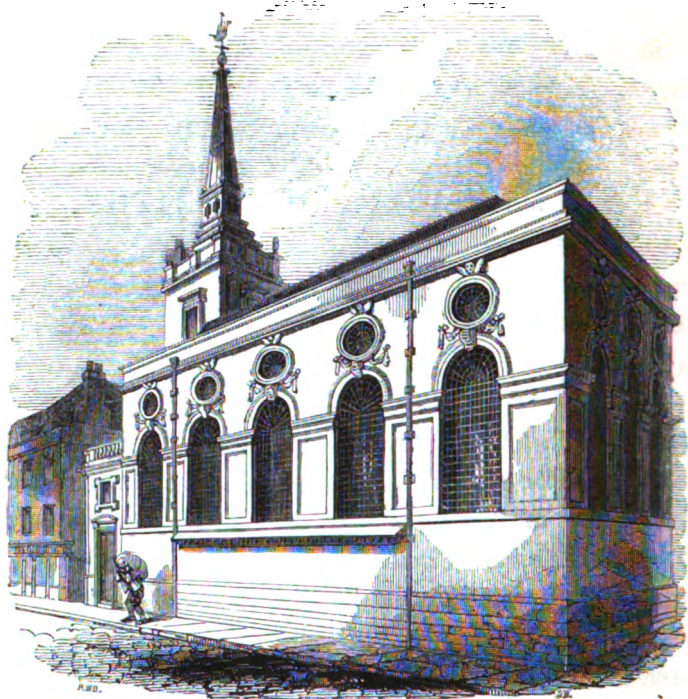
the wall, and serving as the sign of a public house, is a sculptured representation of a mitre, in the centre of a triangular piece of stone, bearing the date 1546, and which originally perhaps, formed part of a gateway leading into the palace precinct, or decorated the front of some of the various buildings within it.

ST. MICHAEL'S, QUEENHITHE,

UPPER THAMES STREET.

EDRED's hithe, Cornhithe, *Ripa Reginæ*, or Queen's hithe, for by all these names it has been known, was formerly one of the most generally used landing places on the banks of the river. The term *hithe* (signifying a wharf, or lading place,) takes back its history to the Saxon era, and shews therefore its early origin. It was not called by its latter title, Queen's hithe, until the reign of King John who bestowed it upon his consort as part of the royal demesne: Edred was probably the name of its original owner. In the reign of Henry III, compulsory measures were adopted to prevent the sale of fish at any other place in the city than the Queen's hithe, and to compel foreign vessels to land their cargoes there; and Stow gives a list of the customs and dues which were exacted from the ships.

The church which is represented by the following engraving, stands opposite to Queen-hithe, from which it has its second title, and like that it has of course changed that name several times: being called in the earliest record concerning it, St. Michael de Cornhith, and afterwards St. Michael *ad Ripam Reginæ*. The first was as far back as 1181, when Ralph de Diceto was Dean of St. Paul's.



Concerning the old church little information is to be gained. We learn that Stephen Spilman, Alderman, and at one time Sheriff of London, left money for repairing it, founded a chantry there, and was buried under the high altar, in 1404. Here too, was buried Richard Marlow, who according to Weever, was Lord Mayor when the noted *Corpus Christi* play, which occupied eight days, was performed at Skinner's Well in 1409.

In 1666, the church, like many others, was consumed by fire; and in 1677, the present edifice was completed by Sir Christopher Wren. After the fire, the parish of the Holy Trinity was united to St. Michael's, Queenhithe, the newly erected edifice being deemed sufficient for the

spiritual wants of both the parishes. The right of presentation to St. Michael's is vested in the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; but as the living of the Holy Trinity belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, the two now exercise it alternately. The present rector is the Rev. J. Lupton, M. A. who was presented by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, in 1832. The preceding rector, Dr. Russel, succeeded the Rev. Mr. Strong, in 1829. The parish church of the Holy Trinity, stood at the north end of Little Trinity Lane, and appears to have been rebuilt, in consequence of its ruinous state, a few years before the occurrence of the fire which destroyed it. The site is now occupied by a German Lutheran Chapel, but the burial ground, and the rectory house appertaining to the old church are retained for the use of the united parishes.

The register books and documents belonging to St. Michael's were destroyed by the fire, but those appertaining to the parish of the Holy Trinity, commencing in the first year of the reign of King Edward VI. were preserved. Among these latter is a churchwardens' book, the early pages of which are illuminated.

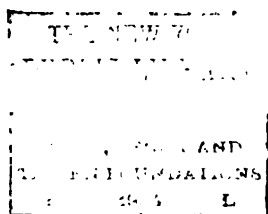
The church of St. Michael, Queenhithe, is a plain, well proportioned building, without any strong claims on our admiration, as an architectural composition. The body of the church is not square, being apparently adapted to the boundaries of the ground on which it stands; it has a flat ceiling, formed into one large panel, by an ornamental band, and is coved at the sides: groined openings being formed in the cove, to admit circular lights, which are introduced over the windows on either side. At the west end, there is a gallery containing an organ, which was erected in 1779, by England and Russell.¹

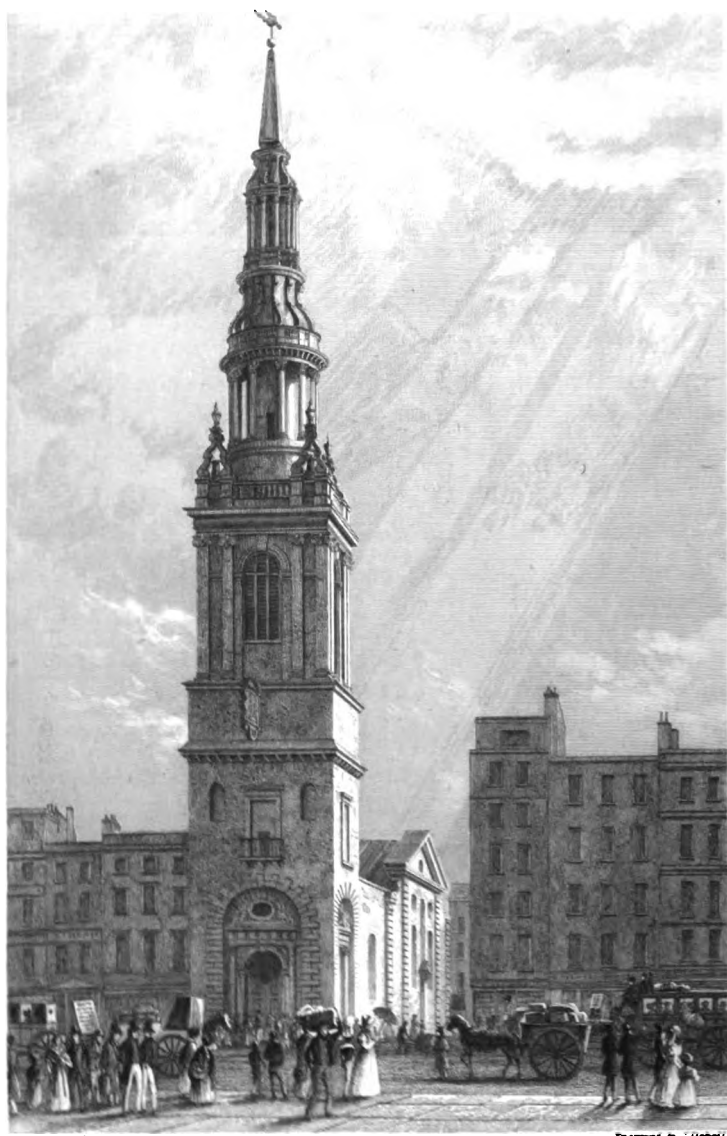
¹ The length of the church is 71 feet; the breadth, 40 feet; the height

The altar-piece was originally painted on canvas and displayed figures of Moses and Aaron, supported by angels; and we find on record, a vote of thanks in 1721, from the parish officers, to Sir James Thornhill, for his liberality in repairing and improving these paintings. At the present time, it consists of a horizontal entablature, supported by Corinthian pilasters, between which appear tablets, containing the Belief, &c. This altar-piece was erected in 1823, under the direction of George Smith Esq. Architect, at an expense of about £120, at which time the paintings were destroyed, by the carelessness of the workmen. Beneath the gallery, is a marble font, which was dug out of the ruins of the Holy Trinity Church. The pulpit and sounding board are of oak, and are attached to the north wall. An entrance doorway near them, at the east end of the church displays some beautifully carved fruit and flowers, probably the work of Grinling Gibbons.

The annexed engraving, represents the exterior of the church, with its windows and circular lights above them. Originally it terminated with the cornice over these lights; but about three years ago, the water from the roof being found inconvenient to passengers below, the present parapet was added. The tower stands at the north west angle of the building, and is connected with Thames Street, by means of a lobby, built against the west end of the edifice. The small and graceful spire which surmounts it, terminates with a vane made in the form of a ship in full sail, the body of which is said to be capable of containing a bushel of grain, having reference to the traffic in corn at the Hithe, which was formerly very great.

39 feet. The height of the tower and spire, is 135 feet. "*New View.*" Vol. II. p. 426.





SECOND CHURCH OF CHRIST,
 SCIENTIST,
 CHICAGO, ILL.

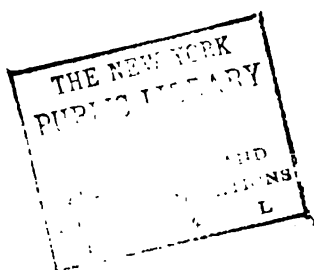


Drawn by B. Mackenzie

Engraved by W.F. Stirling

TRINITY CHURCH Gough Square

London. Published by C. 711 Fleet Street, Oct. 1 1838.



ST. MARY'S, LE-BOW,

CHEAPSIDE.

THE early histories of the greater number of old buildings in London, both ecclesiastical and otherwise, are connected with so many and such strange events, placing vividly before us a state of society entirely different from what we are accustomed to, that they have the air rather of romantic fictions, than of literal records; but serve nevertheless to shew the changes which have taken place, and to impress strongly upon us amongst other lessons, the advantages which have attended the spread of education. This must have been apparent in many of our former accounts, but in none is it more so, than in that of the church we are about to illustrate, St. Mary le-Bow, which, if not originally a Roman temple, as was generally believed, was one of the earliest churches built by our Norman conquerors; has been destroyed by storm and fire; was at one time garrisoned and besieged; and was afterwards the scene of an assassination. To go, however, a little more into detail:—

We first find mention of it as a Christian church, in the reign of William the Conqueror. Stow says, it was the first in the city built on arches of stone, and that it was therefore called, St. Mary *de Arcubus*, or the Bow;

although he elsewhere says, but with less apparent probability, that it took its name from certain stone arches, supporting a lantern on the top of the tower.¹

In the year 1090, which was during the reign of William Rufus, the roof of the church was blown off by the wind, and four of the rafters were driven into the ground with such violence, that although they were each twenty-six feet long, little more than four feet of their length was visible, the ground in the neighbourhood being then a mere fen. About a hundred years after this event, a tumult of a serious nature occurred in the city, which led to the assault upon the church before alluded to. The ringleader, was William Fitz Osbert, surnamed, Long-beard, an individual of loose morals, who apparently possessed great talents, and was almost worshipped by the lower orders, on account of his exertions as a professed advocate for the poor, against the oppressions of the rich. An attempt being made to seize him, he took refuge in Bow-steeple, together with various followers, and being well provided with ammunition and provisions, was able for a long time, to defy the authorities. In order to drive him out, the steeple was fired. This had the desired effect; the rioters were made prisoners, and after a hasty trial, were hanged at the Elms, in Smithfield, at that time the usual place of execution.² It appears that Fitz Osbert did not lose his reputation amongst the people with his life: for it is said, that after his death, vast numbers of persons resorted to Smithfield, expecting that miracles would be performed, and that they carried away as holy relics, pieces of the earth on which his blood had fallen.

¹ The Court of Arches was formerly held in this church, and has its name from the circumstance.

² See "*London Churches*," St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, p. 4.

In 1271, part of the steeple, which probably had been much injured during the attack on Fitz Osbert, fell down, and caused the death of several persons. It seems however, to have been repaired soon afterwards; for in 1284, we find, that one Ducket, a goldsmith, who had seriously wounded a person named Ralph Crepin, (under what circumstances is not mentioned,) took refuge in this church, and slept in the steeple. While there, certain friends of Crepin entered during the night, and violating the sanctuary, first slew him, and then so placed the body, as to induce the belief that he had committed suicide. A verdict to this effect was accordingly returned at the inquisition, and the body was interred with customary indignities. The real circumstances however being afterwards discovered through the evidence of a boy, who it appears was with Ducket in his voluntary confinement, the murderers, amongst whom was a woman, were apprehended and executed. On this occurrence, the church was interdicted for a time, and the doors and windows were stopped up with brambles.

The old steeple was not entirely rebuilt until 1469, when the Common Council ordered that Bow bell should be rung nightly at nine o'clock.¹ In 1512, some additions were made to the upper part of the steeple, and

¹ The ringing of Bow bell, (a vestige of the Norman *Curfew*.) appears to have been looked for anxiously by the apprentices of the neighbourhood, and was probably the signal for closing the shops. The following rhyming complaint to the parish clerk for not keeping good time is recorded;

"Clarke of the Bow bell, with the yellow lockes;
For thy late ringing, thy head shall have knockes."

As well as the clerk's reply;

"Children of Cheape, hold you all still,
For you shall have the Bow bell rung at your will."

William Copeland, Churchwarden, either gave a new bell for this purpose, or caused the old one to be recast in 1515. Weever says the former.

Stow says, "the arches, or bows thereupon, with the lanthorns five in number, to wit, one at each corner, and one on the top in the middle, upon the arches, were afterwards finished with stone, brought from Caen in Normandy." It was proposed, that these lanterns should have been glazed and illuminated, to serve as beacons for travellers; but it does not appear that this was ever done.¹ The first rector mentioned by Newcourt, is William de Cilecester, presented Feb. 1287; and the earliest monument in the church of which we have any record, was in memory of Sir John Coventry, who was Lord Mayor in 1425. Weever gives his epitaph.

The advowson of St. Mary-le-Bow, belongs to the Archbishop of Canterbury; it is the chief of his thirteen peculiars. By the great fire of 1666, which we have so often spoken of, the old church was destroyed; and in 1671, the present edifice was commenced by Sir Christopher Wren. After its erection, the parish was united to two others, namely, Allhallows', Honey Lane, and St. Pancras, Soper Lane; and as the right of presenting to the latter of these is also vested in the Archbishop of Canterbury, and that of the former in the Grocers' Company, the Archbishop nominates twice consecutively, to the united rectory, and then the Grocers' Company nominates once.² The present rector, is the Rev. Archdeacon A. Hamilton. The Rev. Arthur Trollope, A.M. of Pem-

¹ The churchwardens have in their possession, a silver seal, on which there is a representation of the upper part of the old church. It is engraved in "*Gent's Mag.*" Vol. xciii. Part I. p. 305.

² Our limits prevent any long account of the parishes united to St. Mary-le-Bow. The site of Allhallows Church, Honey Lane, is now occupied by the new City of London Schools. Queen Street, Cheapside, was formerly called, Soper Lane; St. Pancras Church stood on the north side of Pancras Lane, which leads into Queen Street.

broke College, Cambridge, is Curate ; and the Rev. E. E. Rowsell, of St. John's, Cambridge, is evening lecturer.¹

We learn from the "*Parentalia*," that the former church had been mean and low, with one corner broken out of it for a tower. On digging out the ground, a foundation was discovered, sufficiently firm for Wren's intended fabric, which on further examination, the account states, appeared to be the walls and pavement of a temple, or church of Roman workmanship, entirely buried under the level of the present street. In reality, however, (unless other remains were found below those now to be seen, which is not probable,) this was nothing more than the crypt of the ancient Norman church, and may still be examined in the vaults of the present building ; for, as the account informs us, upon these walls he commenced his new church.² The former building stood about forty feet backwards from Cheapside ; and in order to bring the new steeple forward

¹ Independently of ordinary services in the church, prayers are read, and the sacrament administered at 8 o'clock in the morning on every festival throughout the year, which does not fall on a Sunday. This is in compliance with the will of Robert Nelson, Esq. author of the "*Companion to the Festivals and Fasts of the Church of England*," who left for the purpose £ 3 *per annum*. Formerly the Boyle Lectures were delivered here, but they have been discontinued for some years past.

The bishops elect of the province of Canterbury, attend at this church, previous to their consecration, to take the oaths of supremacy, &c.

² It is difficult to understand how Wren, who appears to have been well acquainted with what was then called Saxon architecture, was led to the belief, that these remains were of Roman workmanship ; unless, as was pointed out by Mr. Gwilt in an admirable description of the crypt, (*Vetusta Monumenta*, Vol. V. plates LXI. to LXV.) he was deceived by the fact, that a number of Roman bricks are used in the construction of the arches. Did he mean merely, that they were *More Romano*, or in the Roman manner ? With much difficulty, we obtained permission to see these interesting remains ; they consist of three ailes, and appear to occupy the whole area of the church, excepting the lobby at the west end, and a space ten or twelve feet in width under the south aisle.

to the line of the street, the site of one house not yet rebuilt was purchased, and on it the excavations were commenced for the foundation of the tower. Here, to his great surprise, after digging down to the depth of eighteen feet, he reached a Roman causeway, made of bricks and rubble, firmly cemented, which, it is supposed, formed at the time it was constructed the northern boundary of the colony; and upon this he resolved to lay the foundation for the tower. This was done in 1671, and the whole of the works appear to have been completed in the year 1680.¹

The body of the church is not remarkable as an architectural composition, although in the interior it is bold and handsome. An arcade on either side divides it into a nave and side aisles, and on the face of these arcades, rise Corinthian columns, terminated by an entablature which supports a large waggon-headed ceiling, ornamented with bands containing rosettes and foliage. There is a gallery in each aisle, which greatly interferes with the general effect of the interior. At the west end, there is a small organ supported on the framing which encloses a doorway below. The altar-piece consists of Corinthian pilasters and entablature, bearing a pediment, surmounted by carved imitations of candles. The interior is well

¹ Much of the expense of rebuilding the church, seems to have been defrayed by subscription. Malcolm gives the names of many munificent benefactors. (*"Londinium Redivivum,"* Vol. II. p. 159.) At the west end of the church, under the south gallery, is a tablet with the following inscription: "Dame Dyonis Williamson, of Hale's Hall, in the County of Norfolk, gave to the inhabitants of this parish, 2000*l.* towards the rebuilding and splendid finishing this church and steeple, and furnishing the same with bells, &c. which *was* demolished by the late dreadful fire, Anno 1666, George Smallwood, Rector;" and then follows a list of trustees. This tablet was formerly placed over the west door.

lighted by clere-story and other windows.¹ The font stands at the west end of the church; it was the gift of Francis Dashwood Esq. in 1675. On the south side of the communion table is a large marble monument by Banks, in memory of Bishop Newton, displaying a sarcophagus elevated on a high plinth, and supported on one side by a reclining figure symbolical of faith; and on the other by a cherub. On the face of the sarcophagus is a poetical epitaph, and a medallion, containing a bust of the prelate: below it is the following inscription:

“Sacred to the memory of Thomas Newton, D.D. twenty-five years rector of this church; Dean of St. Paul's; and Bishop of Bristol. He resigned his soul to his Almighty Creator, Feb. 14th, 1782, in the 79th year of his age. His remains were, according to his desire, interred under the south aisle of St. Paul's. Reader, if you would be further informed of his character, acquaint yourself with his writings. His second wife, who had the happiness of living with him in the most perfect love upwards of twenty-one years, has caused this monument to be placed, as a testimony of her affectionate gratitude to the kindest husband, and most benevolent friend.”

Near this, among others, is a tablet inscribed to Thomas Lott, an inhabitant of Bow Lane for fifty-six years, who died Feb. 7th, 1833.² At the west end of the church is a large tasteless monument in memory of Mr. John Cart, who died June 8th, 1706, and of various members of his family; and immediately next to it, is a boldly sculptured pile, displaying two full sized busts, in the ugly dress of the period, commemorative of Colonel Charles Bainton: he died May 26th, 1712. This, which is now partially hidden by the enclosure to the western door was erected by Elizabeth, his wife, who died October 6th, 1719.

¹ The length of the church, is 65 feet; breadth, 63 feet; and height, 38 feet. *Hughson's "London."*

² His son, Thomas Lott, Esq. the present Vestry Clerk, is about to publish a general history of the parish.

On the north side of the church, between the external wall, and the houses in Cheapside, is a large, but ill-lighted vestry room, containing, among many other memorials of the church, a well executed model of the building, which serves as a chest for papers. The vestry is entered from a lobby, or corridor, which connects the church at the north-west angle with its principal feature, the steeple.

Campanili or bell towers, which probably first arose in Byzantium, and were not generally known earlier than the seventh or eighth century, were not originally an essential part of a church; but in those instances where they did occur, were at some distance from it, and formed a distinct building. Wren has contrived, in all his churches, to preserve this character for his steeples as much as possible, by commencing them in all cases, as we have elsewhere remarked, directly from the ground. In the beautiful example before us, being connected with the main building merely by a corridor, we obtain the campanile, for the most part in its proper shape—distinct and unattached, whereby the effect of its great height¹ is increased, and its form, as the small proportion which the base bears to the height is more apparent, becomes picturesque and striking. To describe, or criticize at length, the steeple of Bow church would now be supererogatory. Opinion has stamped it as one of the most successful works of its class, both as regards design and construction and with this opinion we perfectly agree; indeed, we may add, that did Wren's reputation as an architect, rest solely on this one building, it would in our opinion be

¹ 225 feet. It contains ten large bells, the weights of which are given in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for June 1762.

perfectly secure. The large palladian doorways, each within a rusticated niche, on the north and west sides of the tower, may be placed amongst the best examples of doorways in that particular manner, being at once highly ornamented, and yet free from that complexity of parts, and those minute subdivisions in detail, which characterise the style. The circular peristyle, or continued range of columns, which rises from a stylobate on the top of the tower, (a miniature representation of that around the dome of St. Paul's) forms, let it be viewed from what point it may be, the most beautiful feature of the steeple. And here one cannot help regarding the care with which Wren, by the introduction of the combined scrolls at each angle of the tower, has endeavoured to prevent that appearance of abruptness which would otherwise have resulted from the sudden transition from the square to the circular form, and has caused the outline to be gradually pyramidical from the top of the tower to the vane.¹ He seems in this respect to have taken example from the spires of the gothic architects, whom he so much reviled, in most of which, each change of form is so carefully softened down, that it is difficult to say where one ends and another begins. The flying buttresses, which appear to support the columns above the peristyle, are introduced chiefly with a view to effect the same end.

In 1820, the spire was repaired, by George Gwilt, Esq. Architect, braced with iron &c. withinside; and the upper

¹ The vane has the form of a dragon, and is ten feet long. On Michaelmas day, 1820, when it was lowered, a young Irishman, named Michael Burke, descended on its back, from its situation, 225 feet from the ground, pushing it from the cornices and scaffolds, with his feet, in the presence of thousands of spectators. It had been lowered about twenty-five years before, by Sir William Staines, (then a young stone mason) by whom the spire was repaired. *Elmes' "Life of Wren,"* p. 298.

part of it was taken down and rebuilt. The columns above the peristyle just spoken of, are now of granite.¹

In the annexed engraving, which represents the steeple, as seen from the north side of Cheapside, and shews the houses which separate the church from the street,² a small balcony may be observed over the doorway. This appears to have been intended as a place to view processions from, and probably had its origin in the circumstance that there was a large stone building, called, the crown-sild, or shed, on the north side of the old church, (now the site of houses in Cheapside,) which was erected by Edward III, as a place from which the Royal family might view tournaments and other entertainments, then often occurring in Cheapside. Originally, the king had nothing but a temporary wooden shed for the purpose, but this on one occasion falling down led to the construction of the last named building.

¹ For a further account of the steeple, see "Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London."

² Where these houses now stand Wren proposed to erect an arcade, but was unable to effect his purpose. There are engravings from drawings by Hawksmoor, who was probably the superintending surveyor of the church, which shew the arcade.

TRINITY CHURCH, ST. BRIDE'S,

GOUGH SQUARE.

THE parish of St. Bride, according to the census of 1831, contained at that time, 6860 inhabitants, and the extra-parochial precinct of Whitefriars, (invested with so much interest by Sir Walter Scott, in the "Fortunes of Nigel,") 1302, making in all, 8162 persons. Of these, the parish church would not accommodate more than 1500; and only one third of this number in unappropriated sittings; so that a very small proportion of the classes usually occupying free seats, could statedly attend divine service. Soon after the appointment of the present rector of St. Bride's, the Rev. Thomas Dale, A. M. he received many complaints of this circumstance, and feeling strongly the necessity of removing the evil if possible, he first proposed to build a large school room, which might occasionally be used also as a chapel; but finding that his desire was warmly seconded by those to whom it was mentioned—and that if, carrying it out still further, funds for the erection of a church could be raised, a site for it might be obtained gratuitously, he at once applied himself to effect it, and happily succeeded in the attempt. In the month of June 1837, advertisements appeared in the newspapers, requiring tenders from builders, for the erection of a district

church to be built in the parish of St. Bride, according to plans which had been prepared. On the 3rd of October following, the first stone of the building was laid by the Rt. Hon. Thomas Kelly, Lord Mayor of London; and on the 21st of June in the next year, it was consecrated by the Bishop of London: so that the erection of the church was determined on, and its completion effected in the short space of twelve months.¹ The architect, was John Shaw, Esq., and the builders were Messrs. Haward and Nixon of Stangate.

The funds required to defray the cost of the structure, were raised partly by subscription, and partly by grants from the Church Commissioners, and from the Metropolitan fund for the erection of churches.² The ground on which it stands was presented by the Goldsmiths' Company, and is situated at the junction of Great New Street and Pemberton Row, so that it is of triangular shape, and, being at the same time of small area, presented many difficulties to the architect regarding the arrangement of his plan. By adopting a somewhat novel form however for his building, Mr. Shaw has successfully contrived to render the whole space available, and to accommodate a great number of persons with a comparatively small outlay.³

¹ The stone properly inscribed, was imbedded beneath the altar; below it were deposited, the silver and copper coins of the reign of King William IV.

² Her Majesty's Commissioners presented £1000, and the same sum was obtained from the Metropolis Churches' Fund. The Company of Cutlers gave £100; Lord Calthorpe £100; and all the public companies who occupy premises in the parish, assisted.

³ The number of seats provided is 1100; the gross amount of the contract was £3887. Half the sittings are free, and half the remainder let at rents varying from 3s. to 6s. *per ann.* each sitting; so that the worthy Vicar has the satisfaction of knowing, that through his exertions, every person, of whatever condition, who has any claim upon him, as a parishioner, may now attend divine service, if disposed to do so.

We will not say that we admire the form and the arrangement of the church : their associations, the remembrances which they call up, are hardly of the right character, and all know the power of association in giving a tone to the mind, and inducing devotional or other feelings. Still this does not in the least lessen the credit due to the architect, who having certain conditions to fulfil, could act only as he has done ; indeed, has displayed much skill in so acting : it merely leads us to regret, that a more available site could not be obtained, and that the amount to be expended, was not larger.

The body of the church is a hexagon 47 feet 6 inches in diameter, having a large octagonal recess on the eastern side, forming the chancel, and two similar recesses on the north-east and south-east sides which contain pews. Two galleries supported on small iron columns that reach from the floor to the ceiling, entirely surround the church, excepting on the east side over the chancel, where there is but one. The upper gallery on the west side contains a temporary organ, and under the lower gallery on this same side is the principal entrance to the church. In the chancel are three circular-headed windows containing stained glass in devices, executed by Mr. Willement, having over the centre one a painted label inscribed, " Do this in remembrance of me."

The annexed engraving represents the exterior of the church, of which the tower, designed in the Anglo Norman style, is the only striking feature, the remainder presenting nothing more than brick walls with two tiers of semi-circular headed windows within plain recesses. Between the body of the church and the tower is a lobby containing staircases to the galleries, and on each side of this are two small doorways with semicircular heads. The tower itself

is terminated by four small stone pinnacles. The upper story of it, in which is a bell, presents on every side two high narrow openings with semi-circular heads, and has a good appearance. In the lower story on the west side is a recessed doorway surmounted by a plain label.¹ The whole of the outside is faced with bright yellow bricks, the effect of which is not pleasing,—indeed the use of bricks of any sort for the exterior of a building, designed after the Anglo-Norman manner is hardly defensible, (save as in this instance on the score of necessity,)—for excepting in a very few instances, the Norman Architects rigorously eschewed this material, and confined themselves to stone. Apart from this, however, we are so accustomed to see it used in the erection of every thing that is mean and ugly, that these qualities have become almost inseparably connected with it in the mind, and we always regret therefore to see bricks of ordinary colour employed in church architecture.

The patronage of Trinity Church, will be vested in the Bishop of London, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster having assented to that arrangement, on condition, that the church be endowed with £1000 at least. A fund to this amount, we are glad to say, has been raised, (the Goldsmiths' company, presented £500 to it,) and the deed of patronage is now in preparation; meantime, the nomination by Mr. Dale, of the Rev. Denis Kelly, B.A., who had been curate at St. Bride's, for three years previously, has been sanctioned by the Bishop; so that Mr. Kelly is the present recognised minister of the church.

¹ The height of the tower is about 80 feet.

ST. MARTIN'S, OUTWICH,

BISHOPGATE STREET.

THE old church, which preceded the present building, was described and illustrated by Wilkinson, in a work entitled, "Antique Remains from St. Martin, Outwich." It appears to have been a rudely constructed building, in the pointed style, with a low tiled roof, having at the west end, a small square tower, and was divided in the interior, simply into two aisles.

The date of the original foundation is uncertain, but the building above mentioned appears to have been erected in the 14th century, at the cost of Martin de Oteswich, Nicholas de Oteswich, William Oteswich, and John Oteswich, from whom in consequence it is said to have derived its second name,¹ now vulgarized to Outwich; and in 1385, John Churchman, acting as the trustee of William and John Oteswich, obtained a license from King Henry IV, and presented the advowson of the church, together with certain property in the same parish, to the Master and Wardens of the Merchant Taylors' Company, then called the "Taylors and Linen Armorers," in whom it is still

¹ The parish is mentioned as St. Martin's, Otteswich, as early as 1291.

vested. The first rector mentioned by Newcourt, is J. de Dalynghen, who was presented in 1325. Malcolm gives a list of the rectors, (beginning where Newcourt ends,) up to December 24, 1795, when the Rev. John Rose, M. A. was presented.¹ After his death, the Rev. John Joseph Ellis, M. A., who still holds the rectory, succeeded to it. This gentleman was presented 16th of May 1821.²

Many of the ancient usages of this church, previous to the Reformation, are particularized in the Churchwardens' accounts, bearing date 1508, to 1545; amongst which are the following:

“*Candlemas.* On the purification of the Virgin, the ancient Christians used abundance of lights, both in their churches and processions, in remembrance (as is supposed) of our blessed Saviour's being this day declared by the aged Simeon, “to be a light to lighten the Gentiles, &c.”

Relike Sunday, 1525. Payde for wyne on Relykys Sondaye, i^d.

Paschall or Hallowed Taper, Anno 1525. Payde to Thomas Vanee, Waxechandeler, for makyng and renewyng of the beme lyght, and for makyng of the Paskall w^t the tenabur Candell and Crosse Candell, xx^s; and for waste of the same Pascall, a pownd and halfe qrt: viij^d.

License to eat flesh. Item. Received of the Lady Altham, for the use of the poore, for a License to eate flesh, £0. 13. 4.

¹ He was Rector of the parish for 25 years, and died April 25th, 1821, aged 66. There is a tablet to his memory, which was erected by the parishioners as a mark of regard, on the south side of the church.

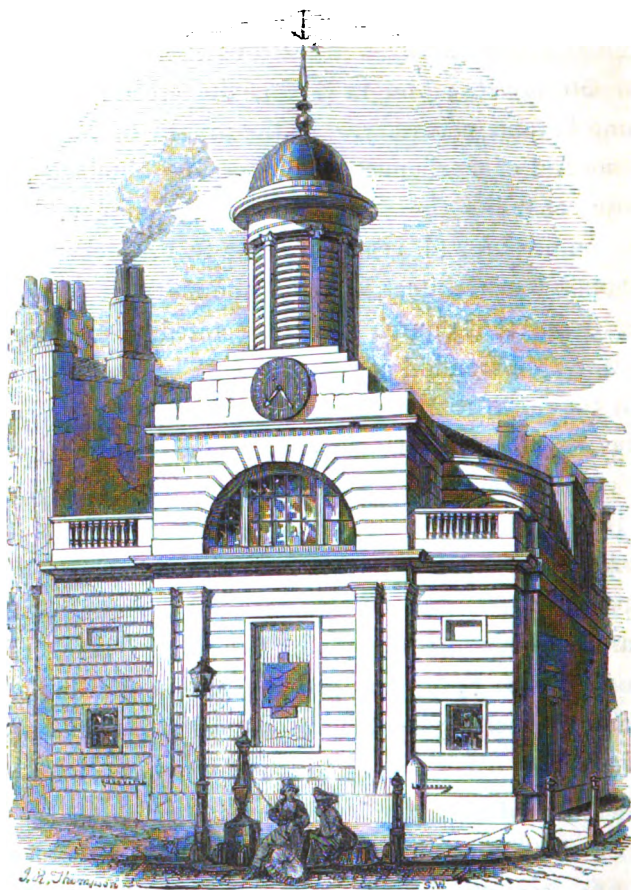
² Mr. Ellis, who is a zealous antiquary, has continued during the whole time he has held this living, to record all facts connected with the church, or the parish, which came under his notice, and has thus compiled a volume which must prove of great value to his successors. It would be fortunate if many others of our ecclesiastical buildings possessed such a diligent historian.

The church escaped the great conflagration of 1666, but in November 1765, being then much decayed by age, was greatly injured by a disastrous fire which destroyed nearly 50 houses ; and in 1796, the erection of a new building became necessary. In the month of May in that year, an Act of Parliament was therefore obtained for the purpose, enabling the parish to borrow money, and to grant annuities for 99 years ; the late S. P. Cockerell, Esq. was appointed architect, and on the 26th of November 1798, the present church was consecrated by Dr. Porteus, the Bishop of London at that time. The first stone was laid at the north-east corner of the building, on the 4th of May, 1796. The whole cost of the building appears from an abstract made by Mr. Ellis, to have been £5256. 17s. 1d. part of which was defrayed by donations. The corporation of London gave £200, the Merchant Taylors' Company, £500, and the South Sea Company, £200.¹ The architect himself presented a painting in fresco of the Ascension by J. F. Rigaud, also the communion table, and the railing which separates the chancel from the body of the church.²

The form of the church is an oval, (perhaps the only instance of its use in London for this purpose,) with a recess at the east end forming the chancel. The walls are decorated with pilasters, from the caps of which rises a coved ceiling, having therein four semi-circular lights, with groined openings. Over the altar is a fifth light of

¹ Malcolm's "*Londinium Redivivum*." Vol. IV. p. 406.

² In 1827, the church was repaired and altered, (C. Barry, Esq. Architect,) and the painting being much decayed and injured, was obliterated after an ineffectual attempt to remove it, and its place is now occupied by panels, veined in imitation of various marbles. The Communion-table appears to be of composition ; at the angles are two figures of cherubim which are gilt.



similar form, which is seen in the annexed engraving of the exterior. This contains various coats of Arms in stained glass; namely, of King Charles the Second,—of Naylor impaled with Nevil, having underneath it the date 1483,—of Sir Abraham Reynardson, who was Lord Mayor when Charles the First was beheaded,—of the Merchant Taylors' Company,—of John Churchman, before mentioned, and others, the greater number of which

were formerly in the old building.¹ At the west end of the church, over a lobby leading from Threadneedle Street, is a large recess containing an organ, and on either side is another recess wherein are small galleries resembling balconies. At the east end of the church are two similar recesses and galleries,—the gallery on the south side being appropriated to the rectory house, with which it communicates.

There are several interesting monuments in this church, which were removed from the old building. Under the gallery, on the south side of the organ, raised on a tomb at the back of a pew appropriated to the Merchant Taylors' Company, are two recumbent figures sculptured in stone of John Oteswich and his wife. The cushions under the head of each figure are supported by angels; the feet of the man rest against a lion, and those of the female against a dog.

Attached to the wall of the church on the north side is a canopied altar tomb erected in memory of Hugh Pemberton, who died in the year 1500, and of Katherine his wife. There are some few remains of brass figures, armorial bearings and labels against the back of it, but the inscription formerly around the edge of the tomb is entirely removed. On one of the labels appears the ordinary invocation :

Pater de Celis Deus miserere nobis.

On the opposite side of the church is a large stone monument displaying several stone effigies, and inscribed

¹ This glass which was arranged and fitted up by Eginton, was at first placed in a similar window on the north side of the church. It was removed to its present position in 1827. At this time, too, the situation of the pulpit was changed. It formerly stood at the west end, so that the congregation necessarily turned their backs upon the communion table. It is now at the east end of the church.

to "The worshipful Richard Staper, elected Alderman of this Cittye An'o 1594. Hee was the greatest merchant in his tyme, the chiefest actor in discovere of the trades of Tvrkey and East India, &c." In the chancel on the north side of the communion table are two brass figures, now let into one stone. The upper one was intended to represent Nicholas Wotton, once rector of the church, who according to a black letter inscription still remaining, died April 7th 1482; and the other, John Breux also a rector, who was presented in January 1451. The inscription attached to the latter, now removed, was as follows :—

*Ecclesie Rector hujus Johan Breux tumulatus artibus et Doctor
hermibus esca datus. Prebendam quondam cicestrensem retinebat
quem Petronille lux tulit e medio.*

*M. C., quater quinquageno nono sociato, sic predotatus veritur in
cinerem.*

Of the other more modern tablets upon the walls, we will mention merely one, which appears to be the last erected, and is thus inscribed :—

"In the vault beneath this tablet are deposited the affectionately revered remains of Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. J. Ellis, M.A., Rector of this parish, who departed this life on the 25th day of December 1835, aged 66."

The exterior of the east end of the church, (the only part which pretends to any architectural character,) is represented by the above engraving. It is exceedingly heavy and ugly, and would not readily be recognised as a church by casual observers.

The churchyard belonging to the parish is in Camomile Street: it was presented by Robert Hide, in 1538. The South Sea House which is also in this parish, was given to the church by Mrs. Margaret Taylor, in 1667.¹

¹ According to the last census, the parish contained 41 houses, and 245 inhabitants.

ST. EDMUND'S, THE KING AND MARTYR,¹

LOMBARD STREET.

IN the year 870, of our era, Edmund, King of East Anglia, was attacked by the Danes, (who under Ivar were then ravaging Britain,) and attempting to escape by concealing himself in a church, was discovered and slain. Having a great reputation for sanctity, the place of his interment became celebrated as *St. Edmund's-Bury*, by which name it is still known ; and a church in Lombard Street, the site whereof is now occupied by the edifice represented by the annexed engraving, was dedicated to him in commemoration of his piety. The first rector mentioned by Newcourt, is Jac. de Morren, who was presented previous to 1328. In early times it belonged to the priory of the Holy Trinity, Aldgate, but falling to the crown after the dissolution, was given to the Archbishop of Canterbury and his successors. The fire of 1666 destroyed the church, and Sir Christopher Wren was called upon to re-erect it, which he effected in 1690. The adjoining parish of St. Nicholas Acons was united to that of St. Edmund after the destruction of both churches ; and as the patronage of this church is vested in the crown, the king presents to the united rectory

¹ It has been also called St. Edmund's Grass-church, because of a grass market formerly held there : whence Grass-Church Street, now Gracechurch Street.

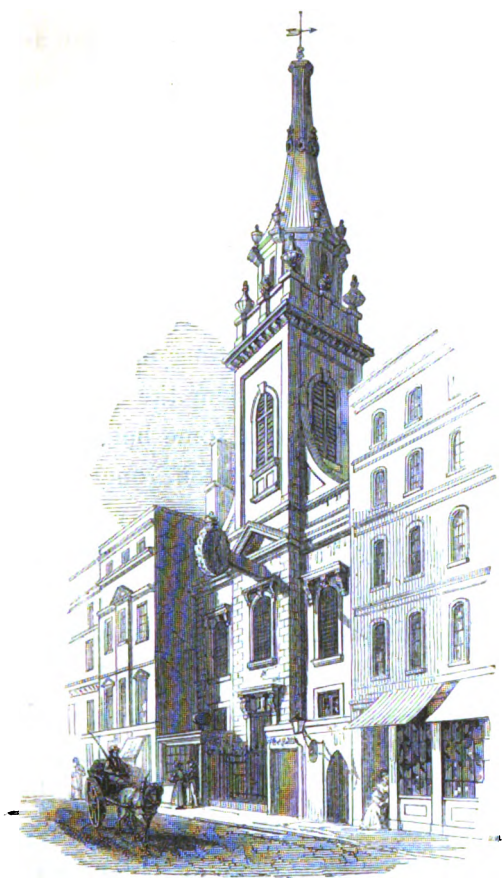
alternately with the Archbishop of Canterbury.¹ The Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne, B.D. author of "An Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures," and other excellent works, is at this time rector. He was presented by the Archbishop in 1833, and succeeded the Rev. Richard Lendon, A.M. who was presented in 1811.

Among the persons buried in the old church was John Shute, painter-stainer, and architect, who having been sent to study in Italy in 1550, by John Duke of Northumberland, afterwards published a folio volume, called "The first and chiefe groundes of Architecture," which was one of the first, if not the first work on practical architecture published in England. He died the 25th of September, 1563, and according to Stow his epitaph commenced as follows :—

" This monument declares, that here the corps doe lye
Of him that sought in science sight to publish prudently,
(Among the rest of things, the which he put in ure,)
That ancient practice and profound, that hight of architecture,
A knowledge meet for those that buildings doe erect,
As by his workes, at large set forth, is shewne the full effect."

As may be seen by the above engraving, the present church stands about five feet back from the line of houses in Lombard Street ; but even this small space of unoccupied ground which thus occurred, was deemed too valuable to lose, and accordingly it is occupied on one side of the entrance door to the church, by a shop now tenanted by a gunmaker, and on the other by an engine house : the adjoining buildings approach to within four feet of the walls of the church on either side. The tower, occupying the centre of the elevation, and projecting from the face

¹ St. Nicholas Acons, which stood on the west side of Nicholas Lane, was a church of ancient foundation. It is mentioned as early as 1084, when it was given to the church of Malmsbury.



of the building about 18 inches, is crowned by a spire of an incongruous form, which possesses no distinctive character, but is more Chinese than Italian. The plan of the church is not square, nor are the sides parallel; and these circumstances considerably interfere with the appearance of the church withinside.¹

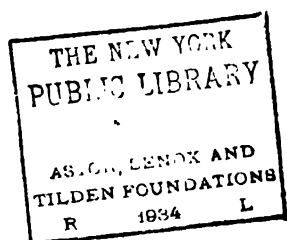
The interior consists of a simple area covered with a flat ceiling coved at the sides, which ceiling contains a small

¹ The mean length within the walls, exclusive of the tower is 60 feet, and the width about 39 feet. The height of the tower is said to be 90 feet.

skylight of very ugly form. There is a square recess 16 feet 8 inches wide, and 12 feet deep on the north side, wherein, contrary to general custom, stands the communion table ; and opposite to this on each side of the tower, (which protrudes into the church,) are two galleries. The upper part of the tower serves to contain a new organ lately erected by Bishop. The altar-piece, pulpit (situated on the west side of the church,¹) galleries and pewing, are all of dark oak, and assist in conjunction with the good proportions of the area, to render the appearance more excellent and suitable than might be inferred from the previous description. The altar-piece presents some bold carvings, and two paintings of Moses and Aaron, one on each side of the communion table, which latter were executed by Mr. Etty R.A. in 1833, when the church was repaired. The right hand and arm of the figure intended for Moses are considerably distorted. Over the communion table is a stained glass window, consisting of the Arms of Queen Anne within an ornamental border, " set up in the memorable year of union, 1707 ; " and at the same end of the church on each side of the chancel, are two other stained glass windows of superior excellence, representing St. Paul and St. Peter on pedestals within niches. The cost of these, which were executed by Messrs. J. H. Nixon and Thomas Ward, of Frith Street Soho, was defrayed by voluntary subscription of the inhabitants.

In this church, together with others of his family, is interred the celebrated antiquary Jeremiah Milles, D.D. dean of Exeter, rector of these united parishes, and President of the society of Antiquaries, who died Feb. 13, 1784, aged 70 years ; and on the east wall in consequence, there is a commemorative tablet bearing an inscription.

¹ It was formerly affixed to the east wall.





Drawn by J. M. K. 1788.

Engraved by J. Le Keux.

ST. MARY WOOLNOTH,
Lombard Street.

London. Published by Charles Tilt Fleet Street Novr 1st 1838

ST. MARY'S WOOLNOTH, LOMBARD STREET.

"Dediscit animus sero quod dedicit diu."—SENECA.

HAD the citizens of London wisely adopted the recommendation of Sir Christopher Wren for laying out the streets after the great fire, and rebuilding the churches with some regard to general plan and openness of space, the greater number of our public buildings, now so badly placed as to be almost as though they were not, might have obtained better positions. The recent extensive alterations in the neighbourhood of London bridge, by leading to the removal of the houses by which the church of St. Mary Woolnoth was shrouded, (a single instance among the many,) has exposed to view the exterior of one of the most striking and original, although not the most beautiful, churches in the metropolis. Its architect, Nicholas Hawksmoor,¹ a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren, may be classed among the numerous victims who have been offered up at the altar of epigram. That there are "more echoes than voices" in the world, none can doubt. The majority of men will not take the

¹ He was born in the year of the great fire of London, 1666, and died March 25th, 1736 ; being nearly seventy years old.

trouble to judge for themselves, but prefer to adopt at once the opinions of others, and promulgate them as their own; and when those opinions are couched in smartly turned periods, are condensed into pithy sentences, or measured into jingling rhymes easily retained by the memory, they are transmitted from mouth to mouth, (sometimes from century to century,) as truth beyond inquiry; and work effects either for good or evil as the case may be, which those who first uttered them could not have anticipated.

Personal particulars of Hawksmoor are scanty. He acted as Wren's deputy at Chelsea and at Greenwich Hospitals during their erection, as he did also at most of the churches built by Wren after the great fire. Some of these indeed were probably designed by him; as it appears almost certain, from the number of buildings that were going on at one time, that in some cases, Wren could have done little more than suggest and revise. Among the principal works executed by Hawksmoor from his own designs, are Christ Church, Spitalfields; St. Anne's, Limehouse; St. George's, Bloomsbury; and the church at present under consideration, to which we shall now confine ourselves. Before describing the present edifice however, we will mention briefly such few facts as are to be obtained relative to those which preceded it.

The discovery of many fragments of antiquity when excavating for this church in 1716, led to the belief that a temple, probably that which was dedicated to Concord, at one time occupied the site; and subsequent excavations in the neighbourhood have not tended to weaken the supposition. When a christian church was first built here is unknown, but it was probably at a very early time. The first rector mentioned by Newcourt, namely, John de Norton, was presented previous to 1368.



Drawn by E. Mackenzie

Engraved by W. Dumbleton

ST. MARY WOOLCHURCH LANE,
Lombard Street.

View from the West End, Nov. 1854

In the beginning of the fifteenth century the church was rebuilt, but as it would appear, without a steeple: for afterwards Sir John de Bruce, who was Lord Mayor in 1485, and died in 1496, built a chapel there, and part of a steeple, leaving money and such stone as was already prepared, to complete it.

By the great fire of 1666, St. Mary's Woolnoth was much injured, and Sir Christopher Wren was employed to repair it, which he did in 1677. On that occasion Sir Robert Viner, Alderman, who lived in Lombard Street, contributed largely towards the expense, and as a memorial of his munificence, says Stow, a number of *vines* were spread over that part of the church which faced his house. In Queen Anne's reign an act was passed for building fifty new churches; by which time St. Mary's had become much dilapidated, and a *case* was prepared to present to Parliament, soliciting assistance towards rebuilding it; shewing that after the fire, "for the more expeditious and convenient assembling of the inhabitants to divine service, only the north side, fronting Lombard Street, was rebuilt, but the east end, adjoining her Majesty's Post Office, with the south side, west end, and tower thereof, were not rebuilt," and adding that the building was then so ruinous and dangerous, that they were obliged to put many shores in various parts of it, and that more than two thirds of the inhabitants were afraid to attend divine service. By an act passed in the 9th year of Queen Anne's reign, a certain sum raised by a tax on coals was appropriated to the purpose, and the present church was in consequence soon afterwards commenced. According to an inscription now on the front of the organ-gallery, it was finished in 1727.¹

¹ Maitland and other writers say it was completed in 1719.

The right of presentation to St. Mary's Woolnoth, anciently belonged to the prioress and convent of St. Helen's Bishopsgate ; but at the dissolution of the convent, it was granted by King Henry VIII. to Sir Martin Bowes, from whose family it afterwards passed to the Goldsmiths' Company. ¹

From the annexed engraving of the interior, as seen from the west end, the general form and arrangement of the body of the church may be readily understood. It is nearly square, and on the model of a Roman atrium. Twelve well proportioned Corinthian columns, placed three in each angle, at a distance from the outer walls equal to about one sixth of the whole width of the church, support an entablature and a clere-story above it, which latter presents a large semi-circular window on each of the four sides. The ceiling of the square area enclosed by the clere-story walls, as well as the soffit of the aisles formed by the columns, is profusely ornamented with panels and carved mouldings. A ponderous but elegantly ornamented gallery is introduced on three sides of the church with so much skill, that it does not mar the general effect, as is too often, nay, with some few exceptions, always

¹ After the fire the parish of St. Mary, Woolchurch Haw, was united to St. Mary's Woolnoth ; and the patronage of the former being vested in the crown, the right of nominating to the united rectory, is exercised by the Lord Chancellor, alternately with the Goldsmiths' Company. The present rector is the Rev. Samuel Birch, D.D. In the churchyard of St. Mary Woolchurch, there was formerly a beam for weighing wool, whence its title. This church which stood in the Stocks Market, (a site now occupied by the "Mansion House," or residence for the Lord Mayor,) was burnt down in 1666.

St. Mary Woolnoth it is thought by some, had its distinctive title from the circumstance that it was *neath*, or nigh, to the wool-staple. Mr. Gwilt ("*Public Buildings of London*,") suggests that it may have been called *Wool-nought*, to distinguish it from the other church of St. Mary, where the wool-beam actually was.

the case. This is somewhat disfigured by the ugly pillars and caps which assist to support it, but may nevertheless be studied by the architect with advantage.¹

The altar-piece, seen in the engraving, is of carved oak, standing within an arched recess, and presents two large twisted columns, (a form which being expressive only of weakness, is now repudiated,) supporting an entablature of capricious shape. The pulpit and sounding-board are fine pieces of workmanship, although not of good design.

The general effect of the interior is rich and beautiful, and the proportions of the plan and section are good; the columns are admirably arranged, and every part displays talent; the whole design is nevertheless somewhat crowded in detail and overlaid with ornament, and, according to our view of the case, wanting fitness for its purpose, is less deserving of applause than it would be were the building otherwise appropriated than it is.²

On the north side of the communion table is a plain tablet in memory of the Rev. John Newton, who was curate and rector of Olney, Bucks, for 16 years, and rector of the united parishes of St. Mary Woolnoth, and St. Mary Woolchurch, 28 years. He died Dec. 21st, 1807, aged 82 years, and was buried in a vault in this church. On the upper part of the stone is the following inscription, which was written by himself.

"John Newton, clerk, once an infidel and libertine, a servant of slaves in Africa, was by the rich mercy of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, preserved, restored, pardoned, and appointed to preach the faith he had long laboured to destroy."

It seems that the early part of Newton's life was spent at

¹ The gallery at the west end contains an organ, which according to an inscription upon it was built by "Father Smith in 1681."

² For more particular description of the interior, see Britton's "*Public Buildings of London*."

sea, his father being master of a merchant ship, and that at one time he assisted in the slave trade.¹ During the latter years of his life, Mr. Newton published many works on religious subjects, which were afterwards collected in six octavo volumes: the most celebrated of them are his letters under the title of "Cardiphonia" and "Omicron," and the "Olney Hymns" composed in conjunction with the poet Cowper. On the opposite side of the communion table is a tablet to the Rev. W. Alphonsus Gunn, curate of this church, and lecturer of St. Mary's Somerset. He died 5th of December, 1806. Near it, among others, is a tablet commemorative of Henry Fourdrinier, Esq. (Ob. July 11, 1799,) and Jemima his wife.

On the exterior of the church we have already given an opinion. Its boldness and originality will obtain for it praise from every impartial observer, although that praise will be modified by a conviction of the uncalled-for ponderousness of some of its details, which renders its aspect in the first instance repulsive, and indicates rather a fortress or a prison than a church. Hawksmoor in several cases co-operated with Vanbrugh, and appears to have been influenced in this respect by his example. When the church was first erected, the only front which could be seen was that facing Lombard Street, and upon this he therefore bestowed a greater amount of decoration than elsewhere. It presents three niche headed blank recesses on a high plinth, ornamented with rustics: each of these recesses containing two Ionic columns on pedestals, supporting an entablature of circular form, on a level with the springing of the arched heads. Blank panels are introduced within the recesses, in the plinth below them, and

¹ See "The life of the Rev. John Newton, by the Rev. Josiah Pratt, B.D."

in the basement story on which the whole building stands. The former serve only to produce confusion and to destroy that simplicity which is so essential to beauty, and the latter display an error in judgment, insomuch that so far from gratuitously introducing openings into the basement of a massive building as this is, he should have studied, had it been necessary, how to avoid them ; an appearance of solidity and strength in that part of a structure being always desirable. Of the west front, the accompanying engraving affords an adequate representation, and renders unnecessary any description, nor shall we further dilate on its peculiarities. Had the entrance doorway occupied the whole basement story of the tower to the exclusion of the semi-circular window now above it, we are disposed to think the effect would have been improved. The elongated tower, which from the arrangement of the small turrets at the top has the appearance of two towers united, seems to be without a prototype in England. The Rev. Mr. Dallaway¹ has termed this front a "miniature imitation of that of St. Sulpice at Paris ;" but without stopping to question the resemblance, which we do not perceive, we would suggest that did this resemblance exist, he should rather have found imitation in the church of St. Sulpice, inasmuch as the façade of that edifice was built by Servandoni a considerable time after the completion of St. Mary's Woolnoth.

¹ Walpole's "Anecdotes," Vol. IV. p. 70. Dallaway's edit.

ST. OLAVE'S,

JEWRY.

“And I will scatter you amongst the heathen, and will draw out a sword after you. *Leviticus* xxvi. 33.”

“Like as ye have forsaken me, and served strange gods in your land, so shall ye serve strangers in a land that is not yours.” *Jeremiah* v. 19.

“And I will deliver them to be removed into all the kingdoms of the earth for their hurt, to be a reproach and a proverb, a taunt, and a curse, in all places whither I shall drive them.” *Ibid.* xxiv. 9.

FIFTEEN hundred years before the destruction of the Holy City, at a time when the Jews were a mighty people, and favoured by the Most High, the threats which we have quoted, reiterated by the prophet Jeremiah some centuries later, were uttered by Moses, to lay before them the heavy penalty which would attend a disregard of the divine commandments, and to warn them from their evil doings. How fearfully and minutely have these prophecies been fulfilled! How entire was the ruin of their city! How literally have they been removed into all the kingdoms on the face of the globe!

After Jerusalem had been destroyed by Titus,—when, according to Josephus,¹ eleven hundred thousand persons were killed,—the miserable remnant of the Jewish people

¹ “History of the Jews.”

who had escaped with life from the united horrors of war and famine, dispersed themselves abroad, and have never since been re-united. There is not at this time, perhaps, a country on the earth, wherein they do not dwell ; and yet every where, whether in Europe, Asia, Africa, or America, they are found distinct from the people amongst whom they live, and exhibit the characteristic features and habits of their race. Citizens of the world, they are yet people without a country ; for in all places they have been despised and persecuted. They still continue, however, to preserve their identity, and were they collected together again, as we may perhaps believe they will be, would form a mighty nation.¹ In Poland, Lithuania, and Austria, they are said to amount to above a million in number. In France, to 60,000 ; in Amsterdam, to 22,000 ; in Rome, to 10,000 ; and in Salonica, to 30,000.

The history of the Jews in England, up to a comparatively recent period, is but a sad relation of acts of extortion, oppression, and cruelty ; for, even when protected by the reigning king, which was but seldom, they were subject to the most barbarous conduct on the part of the nobles, who were at all times eager to extort money from them. Prior to the reign of Henry II. there was but one place in England, wherein they might bury their dead ; ² (a plot of ground in Red Cross Street, called formerly, in consequence, the Jew's Garden, and where now stands "Jewin Street ;") but in the year 1177, after petitioning parliament, they obtained leave to purchase ground for a cemetery outside the walls of any city in which they dwelt.

¹ " And I will gather the remnant of my flock out of all countries whither I have driven them, and will bring them again to their folds ; and they shall be fruitful and increase." *Jeremiah* xxiii. 3.

² Strype's edition of Stow's "Survey." B. III. p. 88.

Richard I. on the occasion of his coronation forbade any Jew to be present thereat, and some of them intruding, a serious riot occurred, and many were slain. In 1190, the Jews were massacred at Norwich, at Edmondsbury, Lincoln, and Lynn ; and in York, five hundred of them, who had entered the castle for safety, finding that nothing could purchase mercy from the Christians, resolutely destroyed each other. King John and Henry III. often extorted money from them, although the latter seems to have been more lenient to them than some of his predecessors were, and founded a house and church near the Temple for those who became Christians ;—whereby, says Stow, “ it came to pass, that in a short time, there was gathered a great many converts.” In this reign, however, during the contentions between Henry and his Barons, seven hundred Jews were slaughtered by the latter at one time, in order to propitiate the people ; their houses were plundered, and their synagogue burned ;—but the measure of their troubles was not filled up until the reign of Edward I., who despoiled them of their property, and then, defenceless as they were, expelled them from England, (in number about 15,000.) a proceeding as impolitic and unstatesmanlike, as it was cruel and disgraceful.

The Street in which stands the church represented in the annexed vignette, appears either to have been appointed for the common residence of the Jews in London, or to have been selected by themselves for that purpose, soon after the arrival of William the Conqueror,—who brought many of this people with him from Normandy,—and it was termed the “ Jewry ” in consequence. They continued to dwell here until their expulsion from England, by Edward I. just mentioned. On their re-admission to England, however, they selected another place for their

habitation, and their former neighbourhood was then termed, for distinction-sake, the Old Jewry.



St. Olave's church is situated on the west side of this street and is a vicarage in the gift of the crown.¹ It was anciently called St. Olave's, Upwell, probably from a well which was situated under the east end of the church. In former times, it was a rectory in the gift of the Dean and

¹ For some account of the saint to whom it is dedicated, see "London Churches," History of St. Olave's, Hart Street.

Chapter of St. Paul's, from whom it was held by the prior of Butley, in Suffolk, at the yearly rent of two shillings, as appears in the survey made by Diceto, Dean of St. Paul's, in 1181, "*Ecclesia S. Olavi, est canonicorum et reddit eis ii. s. per manum prioris de Butleia, solvit Synodalia xii. d. Archidiac xii. d.*" Not long after the last mentioned date it appears to have been appropriated wholly, together with two thirds of St. Stephen's Chapel in Coleman Street,¹ to the prior and convent of Butley, as vicars of the parsonage, and it continued their property until the dissolution of monasteries, when it came into the possession of the crown.

The old church was destroyed by fire in 1666, and the present building was commenced by Sir Christopher Wren in the year 1673, and completed about 1676.² After the fire, the parish of St. Martin Pomary, was added to that of St. Olave, Jewry. This is a rectory, and also in the gift of the crown, so that the Lord Chancellor presents constantly to the living of the united parishes.³

The present incumbent is the Rev. Henry Roxby Roxby, L.L.B. Stow mentions the names of several individuals who were buried there in the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries: among whom we may notice Thomas Morsted,

¹ Now the parish church of St. Stephen, Coleman Street. It seems uncertain, when the parish of St. Olave, Jewry, ceased to have interest in St. Stephen's Chapel. Stow, in recording the burial of one John Forrest, in 1399, calls him "*vicar of St. Olave's, and of St. Stephen's* ; which he says, was at that time annexed to St. Olave's. Strype, in contradiction, refers to a deed, wherein St. Stephen's Coleman Street, is mentioned as a distinct parish in 1321.

² Elmes' "*Life of Wren,*" p. 324.

³ The church of St. Martin, Pomary, stood in Ironmonger's Lane, and it is supposed, received its distinguishing title from an apple garden, or "*pomary,*" which was situated there. A modern author has suggested that the family of *Pomeroy* may have been connected with the church.

in 1450, who was surgeon to Kings Henry IV. V. and VI. and at one time Sheriff of London ;—and Giles Dewes, in 1535, servant to Henry VII. and Henry VIII; “clerk of their libraries, and schoolmaster for the French tongue to Prince Arthur, and to the Lady Mary.”¹ Morsted, it appears, built a new aisle on the north side of the church, and was buried in it. From Weever’s “Funerall Monuments,” we find his epitaph was as follows :—

Thomas Morsted gist ici,
 Dieu de s'alme eit merci.
 Amen.

St. Olave’s, Jewry, presents no architectural features requiring notice. The interior is a mere room with a low flat ceiling and modillion cornice around it. It is lighted by two windows at the west end, one at the east end, and four in each side, over which latter are cherubim and festoons of flowers. A small gallery at the west end contains an organ ; the pulpit is plain, and the font, adorned with cherubim, is similar to many others in Wren’s churches.²

Against the north wall is a monumental tablet surmounted by a bust, in memory of the well known Alderman Boydell, who is regarded by some writers, as the creator of the English school of engravers.

The father of JOHN BOYDELL was a land surveyor in the country, and it appears that John was intended for the same profession. Love of art, however, was so strong within him, that he came to London, and at the age of

¹ Strype’s Edit. of “Survey.” B. III. p. 57.

² The length of the church is about seventy-eight feet ; the width thirty-four, and the height thirty-six feet. The tower to the top of the pinnacles, is about eighty-eight feet. “*New View of London*,” p. 447.

twenty-one, apprenticed himself to Tomms, the engraver, for a certain period of time. Soon after the expiration of his term, he entered upon business as a printseller and publisher, and by the possession of unquenchable energy, which he brought to aid a sincere desire to raise the character of art in England, and which, whether exerted for good or ill, usually commands our applause, he mainly assisted, not merely in the establishment of a school of engravers, but of painting. When he commenced business, a great number of prints were annually brought into England from foreign countries; but through his exertions, such a vast improvement in engraving was effected in England, that this in great measure ceased, and the exportation of the productions of British skill in this department became an important branch of traffic. He sought out talent from all quarters, and seldom objected to the amount of remuneration required, provided excellence was attained; by which liberality of proceeding, he not only developed much genius, (that otherwise might have been overlooked,) and assisted to raise the intellectual, and through that the moral, character of his countrymen, but obtained an immense revenue as a reward for his exertions. This he most nobly expended in an attempt to improve the historical school of painting, by employing West, Reynolds, Northcote, and others, to paint pictures illustrative of England's poet, Shakspeare, which were afterwards exhibited for several years in a house in Pall-Mall, built by him for the purpose, and now occupied as the British Institution: he afterwards published a collection of prints of large size, from these pictures, together with a superb edition of Shakspeare. In these and other operations for the advancement of art, he expended in conjunction with his nephew, Mr. Josiah

Boydell, no less than £ 350,000, and becoming somewhat embarrassed through the unlooked-for interruption to foreign traffic, caused by the French Revolution, coupled with his own extreme, and perhaps imprudent liberality, he was compelled to give up a design that he had long contemplated to himself, (namely, to bestow his gallery upon the public,) and to seek the sanction of the legislature to the disposal of that and of other property, by lottery. This he obtained, but unfortunately died previously to the entire arrangement of his affairs. The lottery which consisted of 22,000 tickets, each of them entitling the holder to a certain print, even if drawn blank, was distributed January 28th, 1805,¹ and the whole of the Shakspeare Gallery, together with the Messrs. Boydell's right and interest in the premises, became the property of Mr. Tassie, by whose orders, the pictures comprised in it were sold separately by Mr. Christie, on the 17th, 18th and 20th of May following, and the collection consequently dispersed. The produce of the sale was much smaller than had been anticipated ; all the pictures, with the exception of some few by Sir Joshua Reynolds, being sold for considerably less than was paid for them, owing in some measure to the fact, that they were too large for ordinary purposes.

The powerful efforts made by Boydell to improve the state of the Fine Arts in England, must command the gratitude and praises of all who are interested in the advancement of society, and the moral progress of their fellows. The contemplation of works of Fine Art, (whose highest office is, to raise the standard of beauty in the widest acceptation of the word, and kindle an admiration

¹ "Gentleman's Magazine," LXXV. p. 176.

of it,) tends most powerfully to humanize and refine, by cultivating the taste, elevating the sources of gratification, leading to self-respect, and ultimately producing sympathy with all that is good and great, and consequent abhorrence of evil. All efforts made to advance the character of art may be regarded, we therefore think, as efforts made to advance the character of the people.

The inscription on *Boydell's* monument, which supplies some additional points of information, is as follows :—

“Near to this place are deposited the mortal remains of *JOHN BOYDELL*, Esq, born January 19th, 1719, at *Dorrington Hall*, near the village of *Woore* in *Shropshire*: for many years a much respected member of the *Company of Stationers*, and *Lord Mayor* of *London* in 1790. As an *Engraver*, he attained considerable eminence in his art; as a *Printseller*, he caused its productions to become a source of commercial benefit to his country, and of such profit to himself, as to enable him to afford unexampled encouragement to the *English school of Historic painting*, and to form that splendid collection of *British Art*, the *SHAKESPEARE GALLERY*. As a magistrate, the conscientious discharge of his duties earned him the applause of his fellow citizens; as a man, the singular simplicity of his mind, and the pure innocence of his heart, gained him the love and esteem of all that knew him; and as a *Christian*, he attended within these walls with exemplary constancy and fervent devotion. He departed from this life, on the 12th day of *December*, 1804, aged *Eighty-six* years.

In the same vault lie the remains of *Mary Nichol*, wife of *George Nichol* of *Pall-Mall*, Bookseller to his late Majesty. She died on the twenty-first of *December*, 1820, and by her testamentary direction, the bust of her beloved and revered uncle is here placed.”

The exterior of the church, as it appears when viewed from the south west, is represented by the annexed engraving. The tower is short and ill-proportioned, and the pinnacles at the angles of it do not increase its beauty. The arch-way seen on the south side of the church, leads to the *Old Jewry*.



Drawn by F. Mackenzie.

Engraved by T. Hornshill.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

NEW YORK: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., 1854.

ST. SWITHIN'S, LONDON STONE, CANNON STREET.

SWITHUN or Swithin, Bishop of Winchester, appears to have been an energetic strong minded man, although meek and humble in manner, who born at a time when knowledge was confined to the few, obtained by his acquirements a great degree of influence over his contemporaries. During the reign of Ethelwulph who had been his pupil, Swithin regulated the chief affairs of state, and it is said, that it was by his advice that the king in 854, granted to the church the tithes of all his dominions, by charter. Of the extent of his knowledge, or of his moral character, we have little information which can be relied on ; all that we know of him having been written by those who would have deemed the desire of increasing the influence and revenues of the church evinced by Swithin quite sufficient, even in the absence of all wisdom, to entitle him to the warmest terms of commendation which could be bestowed. It is said by one writer, that Alfred the Great was committed to his charge in early infancy, and Turner in his history of the Anglo Saxons, remarks, that as we know Alfred could not write or read until a comparatively late age, the bishop was certainly unfit for the office of tutor. Godwin however says, his learning questionless was great.

When Swithin died, which was in 862 or 3, he left directions, and possibly this is an instance of his humility, that his body should not be buried in the cathedral, but in such a situation, that the rain might fall on his grave; and he was accordingly interred in the church-yard at Winchester.¹



¹ The vulgar belief that if it rain on St. Swithin's anniversary, rain will fall on the thirty-nine days following, appears to be in some way connected with the above circumstance. The story told is, that after his body had been buried for some time, the monks deeming it dishonourable to them that he should lie in the open ground, attempted to remove it to the cathedral in

The church represented above, was erected by Sir Christopher Wren in 1680, in consequence of the destruction of its predecessor by the fire of 1666. The original foundation of a church here, may be ascribed to an early date. We learn that, one Robert de Galdeford, rector, resigned in 1331. The church and steeple were rebuilt on an enlarged scale in the year 1420, chiefly at the expense of Sir John Hind or Heende, who was Lord Mayor in 1391, and 1404. After the fire of London, the parish of St. Mary Bothaw was united to that of St. Swithin, and the church of which we are writing, was made common to the inhabitants of both. According to one writer, Henry Fitz Alwyn, the first Lord Mayor of London, and who had been previously the Custos of the city for several years, was buried in St. Mary's; but Stow positively asserts that his burial took place in the priory of the Holy Trinity, within Aldgate; and there does not seem to be sufficient evidence to controvert this opinion. Stow suggests, that this church obtained its second name from its situation near a *boat-haw*, or yard; the fact however that it was called, of old, St. Mary's de Bothache, would seem to invalidate this idea.¹

The right of presentation to the latter church belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury; the patronage of St. Swithin's was formerly vested in the Salters' Company,² but now belongs to the present incumbent, the Rev.

spite of his injunction to the contrary, but were prevented by rain, which continued until they had abandoned their intention, namely for forty days.

¹ In the churchyard of St. Mary's Bothaw, part of the old church remains.

² Previous to the suppression, the advowson belonged to the prior and Convent of Tortington, in the diocese of Chichester. Henry VIII. in the 31st year of his reign, granted it, together with a house on the north side, (now Salters' Hall) to John, Earl of Oxford, who probably afterwards sold it. Newcourt's "*Repertorium*." p. 541.

Henry George Watkins, M.A. who has held the rectory thirty-three years.¹

The form of the church in the interior is very irregular, mainly caused by the intrusion of the tower at the north west corner. There are galleries on either side of the tower, north and west, in order to disguise it, in the former of which is an organ that was erected by voluntary contributions in 1809.²

The ceiling of the church is formed into an octagon cupola, (springing from half columns against the walls, and one whole column before the organ gallery,) decorated in the old French style, with wreaths and ribbons. Over the pulpit, which stands against the south wall, is a sounding board of such large dimensions, as to make the position of the preacher appear almost perilous. The altar-piece is of carved oak, and has over it at the sides two flat wooden figures of Moses and Aaron.³

On a tablet commemorative of Mr. Francis Kemble, who died Jan. 6th., 1798, and of his two wives, is the following distich :—

“ Life makes the soul dependant on the dust,
Death gives her wings to mount above the spheres.”

Against the south wall is a plain slab inscribed to “ Mr. Stephen Winmill ; he was an active and useful inhabitant of this parish for upwards of forty years, twenty-

¹ His parishioners, who are numerous, have lately presented to Mr. Watkins an elegant silver salver, &c. which cost about £136, as a testimony of their high sense of his beneficial services as their rector. The advowson of St. Swithin's was purchased of the Salters' Company by the father of Mr. Watkins.

² Over the east end of the north gallery, is an upper gallery for Sunday school children, which was erected by subscription in 1812.

³ The church is 61 feet long, 42 feet from East to West, and 40 feet high. The tower and spire are 150 feet high. “ *Parentalia.*”

four of which he ably filled the office of parish clerk. He entered into rest the 6th of Feb. 1827, in the 57th year of his age." This was put up by the rector. The last monument erected presents a kneeling figure, clasping an urn, (by Hinchliff,) and is in memory of William Holme, Esq. of Norton Folgate, who departed this life, on the 16th of October, 1835.

The engraving on page 2, shews the south side and west end of the church, with the tower and spire at the back. The angles at the top of the square tower are cut off, to allow of the introduction of an octagon balustrade, (omitted in the engraving) and a spire of similar form.

Against the outside of the south wall of the church, enclosed within a modern case of an altar form, as represented in the engraving, is preserved all that remains of the famed "London stone," concerning the original purpose of which there has been much speculation. There is evidence leading to the belief, that a thousand years at all events have passed away since it was first placed in Cannon Street; but we must still say, as Stow said, "the cause why this stone was there set, the very time when, or other memory thereof, is there none." Whether it was an ancient British relic, (a stone consecrated for religious purposes) whether it marked the spot where proclamations were published, or had been placed there to commemorate some particular event; whether it was a Roman milliarium, or was originally some considerable monument in a forum, is still quite uncertain, and probably will remain so. At the time when Stow wrote, it stood on the south side of Cannoff street, then called Candlewick street. In December 1742 it was removed to the curb stones on the north side of the street, and in 1798 was placed in its present position as a means of preserving it.

ST. MAGNUS' THE MARTYR,

LONDON BRIDGE. ¹

THE date of the foundation of this church is unknown, but as we learn that Hugh Pourt, Sheriff of London, and his wife Margaret, founded a chantry here in 1302; it must have been at an early period in the history of our city. The first rector mentioned by Newcourt, is Robert de S. Albano, who resigned the living in 1323.

From its situation in regard to London Bridge as that formerly stood, it is described in some records as "*Ecclesia S. Magni Martyris Civitatis London. juxta pedem, vel ad pedem Pontis London;*" at the present time, however, in consequence of the destruction of the old, and the erection of the new bridge, it is situated a little to the east of the foot of it. ² The old church of St. Magnus was the

¹ There appears to have been several martyrs bearing the name of Magnus. The one to whom this edifice was probably dedicated, suffered at Cæsarea in Cappadocea, A. D. 276. Legends say, he was twice committed to a fiery furnace, and three times exposed to wild beasts without sustaining injury; and although ultimately stoned as was thought, to death, still lived, until he prayed to expire.

² We may mention that the incumbent of the chapel which formerly stood on London Bridge, paid an annual sum to the Rector of St. Magnus, as a compensation for the diminution of fees which he might sustain in consequence.

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Drawn by F. Meyer

Engraved by J. Le Noir

ST MAGNUS,
London Bridge

London Published by C. T. Frost, Street, Decr 11th 1838

burial place of several who had served the office of Lord Mayor ; namely, John Blund, or Blount, elected in 1307. John Michell, 1436. Sir William Gerrard, 1555, and Sir John Gerrard, in 1601. Here, also, in the chapel of St. Mary, was interred Henry Yevele, described by Stow, as *Free-Mason* to Edward III. Richard II. and Henry IV. This Yevele, or Zeneley, as he was sometimes termed, assisted to erect the tomb of Richard II. in Westminster Abbey, between the years 1395 and 1397 ; and about the same time was employed to prepare plans for raising the walls of Westminster Hall.¹ He founded a chantry in the chapel of St. Mary, and died in 1400.

Previous to the suppression of monasteries, the patronage of St. Magnus, was exercised by the Abbot and convent of Westminster, and of Bermondsey alternately, and after that event of course came into the possession of the crown. Queen Mary in 1553, however, bestowed it on the Bishop of London, and his successors for ever, in whose hands it still remains.

In a curious compilation called Arnold's "Chronicle," published about the end of the 15th century, are some particulars concerning the state of the old church, noted by the ordinaries appointed to visit churches : from which we may gather that it was much neglected, and that the

¹ See Rymer's "*Fœdera*," tom. vii. p. 794. The Free-Masons of the middle ages, (with whom the free-masons of the present day, although their descendants, have nothing in common but the name,) were an associated band of artificers, held together by pledges ; and as it is believed, invested with certain protections and immunities, by the head of the Roman Catholic Church. Under their arrangements, masonry attained great perfection, and constructive science flourished in a degree never before attained. The greater number of the Cathedrals scattered throughout Europe, are the works of this singular body of men. For some general information on this head, see an essay by the author, in Loudon's "*Architectural Magazine*," Vol. III. p. 193.

service was inefficiently performed there. "First, that the chirche and the chauncel is not repaired in glasinge in dyuers placis. Item we fynde not that any cliere inuentory is made of the goodis and landis of the chirche. Item that dyuers of the priestis and clarkes, in tyme of dyuyne seruice, be at tauerns and alehowsis, at fyshing and other trifils, whereby dyuyne seruyce is let." &c. &c.

The great fire of London, which broke out on the 2nd of September, 1666, and consumed the greater part of the city, commenced at a very short distance from this church, and destroyed it at an early period of the calamity. The body of the fabric was rebuilt by Wren in 1676: and by an Act of Parliament for uniting various parishes which we have often had occasion to mention, it was afterwards made to serve those of St. Magnus, and St. Margaret, New Fish Street, the church appertaining to the latter having been also destroyed: and still more lately St. Michael's, Crooked Lane.¹ The steeple was added in 1705. On the 18th of April 1760, the church was much injured by a fire which broke out in an oil-shop adjoining to the south-east end of it: a great part of the roof was burnt, the organ was damaged, and the vestry-room entirely consumed. With very little delay, however, a new vestry-room was built at the north-west end, and the whole of the injury was repaired at an expense of above £1200, which was borne by the inhabitants of the united parishes. The new vestry-room was hardly completed when it was taken down together with the south-west, and north-west corners of the church, in order to make a

¹ St. Margaret's church stood on the site now occupied by the monument. The right of presentation to this church was vested like that of St. Magnus, in the Bishop of London. The patronage of St. Michael's, belongs to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The present rector of the united parishes, is the Rev. Thomas Leigh, M.A. who was presented in 1808.

passage-way under the steeple to the old bridge ; the road having been found to be dangerously narrow. There was at this time only one opening in the lower part of the tower, namely, that on the west side ; and it was proposed that an archway should be cut out of the two side walls of it, to form a thoroughfare : in doing which, some difficulty was expected. When however, the buildings against it were removed, they discovered that Wren foreseeing the probability of the occasion, had arranged every thing to their hands, so that the alteration was effected with perfect ease.¹

The annexed engraving represents the exterior of the church in its present state. The new footway beneath the tower now leads only to the vestry-room ; part of the former carriage road to the bridge has been enclosed as a yard in front of the church.

On the top of the square tower, which, as may be seen, is terminated with an open parapet Wren, has introduced an octagon lantern of simple and pleasing design, crowned by a cupola and short spire. We have before this had occasion to remark on the fertility of invention displayed by Wren, in varying constantly the form of his steeples ; but we cannot avoid again alluding to it in connection with the church now under consideration.

The exterior of the north side of the church or that next Thames-street, displays a series of semi-circular headed blank windows, (in the upper part of which are formed small circular lights) with stone dressings and ornaments. The south side, where the windows are glazed to their full extent, is perfectly plain.

The interior of the church is divided into a nave and side ailes, by Ionic columns, that support an entabla-

¹ There is a similar passage-way through the tower of Christ-church, Newgate-street.

ture, from which rises the cambered ceiling of the nave. The general proportions of the church are pleasing, but the intercolumniations or spaces between the columns, are so exceedingly wide, the columns themselves being slight, as to produce an appearance of weakness and insecurity, which materially affects the mind of the beholder. The altar-piece is one of the handsomest of its class in London, abounding in carved and gilded decorations ; but is, nevertheless deficient in real beauty. Among the adornments may be observed the figure of a pelican, feeding her young from her breast.¹ The east window above it is filled with stained glass of a simple pattern.² Two handsome chairs covered with velvet have been presented lately by the parishioners of St. Magnus. The organ is of a large size. It was originally built by Jordan in 1712, and was presented to the church by Sir Charles Duncomb.³

There are many monumental tablets against the walls : among them is one at the east end, dedicated to Thomas Collet, who died 22nd September 1733, displaying in the lower part of it, which appears to have been an after addition, and is inscribed to Thomas Preston, Esq. his son-in-law, some beautifully carved flowers. On the south wall is a tablet to Sir James Sanderson, Bart. M. P. who served as Lord Mayor in 1792, and died in 1798.⁴

¹ For some remarks on this symbol, see account of *St. Vedast's, Foster Lane*.

² This window was destroyed by a fire which occurred in the neighbourhood of the church a few years ago ; on which occasion fears were entertained for the safety of the whole building.

³ The same Sir Charles Duncomb had previously given the projecting dial affixed to the tower.

⁴ In the lobby at the west end of the north aisle, is a tablet among others, to Sir John Thompson, knight, who was Lord Mayor in 1737, and died in 1750.

The interior of the church is said to be 90 feet in length, 59 in breadth, and 41 feet in height.

Against the east wall on the south side of the communion table, is a handsome Gothic panel of statuary marble, on a black slab, with a representation of an open bible above it, and thus inscribed :—

“ To the memory of MILES COVERDALE, who, convinced that the pure word of God ought to be the sole rule of our faith and guide of our practice, laboured earnestly for its diffusion, and with the view of affording the means of reading and hearing in their own tongue the wonderful works of God, not only to his own country, but to the nations that sit in darkness, and to every creature wheresoever the English language might be spoken, he spent many years of his life in preparing a translation of the Scriptures. On the 4th of October, 1535, the first complete printed English version of THE BIBLE was published under his direction. The parishioners of St. Magnus the Martyr, desirous of acknowledging the mercy of God, and calling to mind that Miles Coverdale was once rector of their parish, erected this monument to his memory, A. D. 1837.

“ How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel of peace, and bring glad tidings of good things.” *Isaiah* lii. 7.¹

In the vestry-room which is now at the south-west corner of the church, there is a curious drawing of the interior of Old Fishmongers Hall, on the occasion of the presentation of a pair of colours to the military association of Bridge Ward, by Mrs. Hibbert. Many of the figures are portraits. There is also a painting of old London Bridge, and a clever portrait of the late Mr. R. Hazard, who was attached to the church as sexton, clerk, and ward beadle, for nearly 50 years.

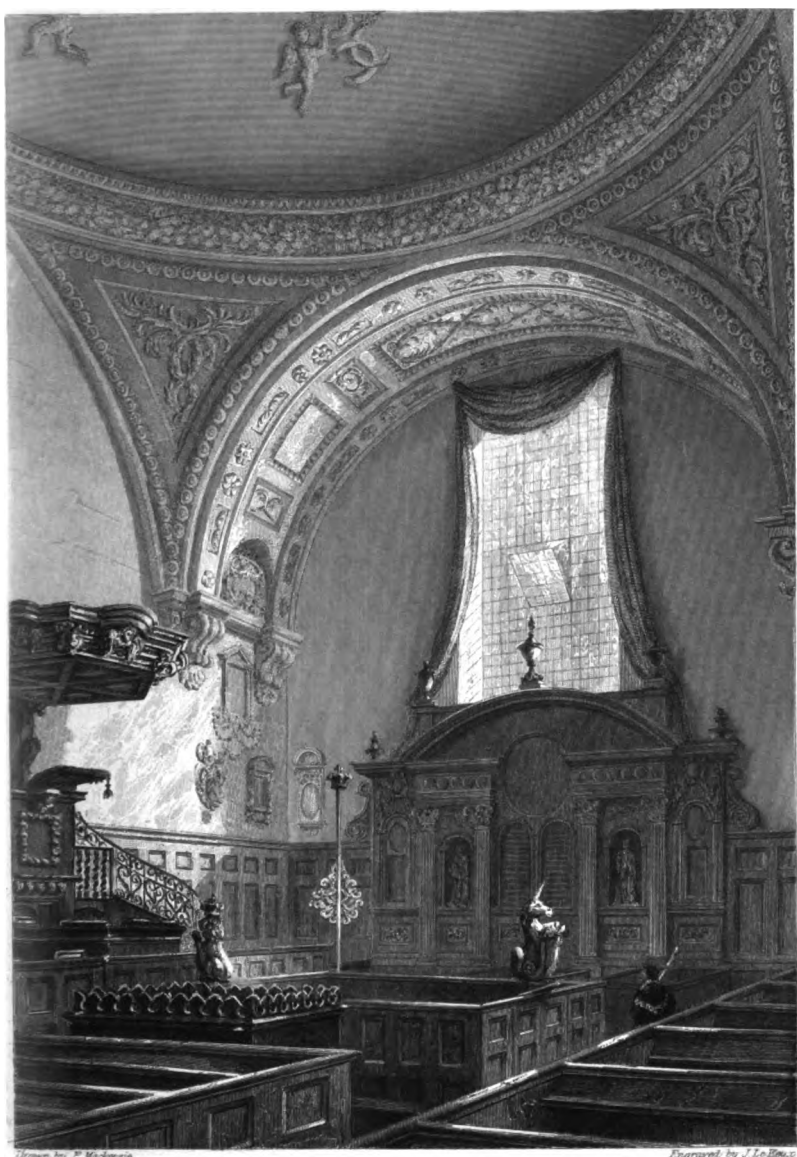
¹ For some information concerning Coverdale, see “ London Churches.” St. Bartholomew by the Bank, p. 4.

ST. MILDRED'S, BREAD STREET.

THE earliest circumstances in connection with a church in Bread Street, dedicated to St. Mildred, (who was the daughter of a Saxon prince, and abbess of Minster in the Isle of Thanet, which was founded by her mother at the beginning of the seventh century,) is the fact that the Lord Trenchaunt, of St. Alban's, rebuilt, or assisted to rebuild it, about the year 1300. The first Rector mentioned by Newcourt, is Nicholas de Iford, who was presented in 1333. In 1628, the church was repaired throughout, and we may learn from Strype's account of this event, something of the form of the then existing building; namely, that it was divided into ailes by columns and arches, which supported a clere-story; for he says that at this time the greatest part of the north wall was rebuilt, as well as the arches in the *middle* of the church, and four fair windows *over them*.¹

Strype does not, however, particularly describe any portion of the old church except the east window, which he says "was full of cost and beauty." It was divided into five parts and contained memorials, probably in stained

¹ "Survey," B. iii. p. 202.



Drawn by F. Richardson

Engraved by J. E. B. Cox

ST MILDRED'S,
Broad Street

London, Published by C. E. B. & Co. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100



glass, of certain remarkable events, namely, the Spanish Armada ; the Gunpowder plot ; and the plague of 1625 ; together with a monument to Queen Elizabeth, and a portraiture of Captain Nicholas Crisp and his family, at whose expense the window, among other things, was executed. Doggrel stanzas accompanied each of these representations, and are recorded by Strype.¹

By the fire of 1666, the church was destroyed, and in consequence of this the present edifice was erected from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, between the years 1677, (when it was commenced,) and 1683. The living appears formerly to have been in the gift of the prior and convent of St. Mary Overy, Southwark, but now belongs to W. Storketh, Esq. and others. After the fire, the parish of St. Margaret Moses, was united by act of parliament to St. Mildred's, and as the patronage of the former is vested in the Crown, the Lord Chancellor presents alternately to the rectory of the united parishes.

The present incumbent, the Rev. T. G. Ackland, D.D. President of Sion College, was appointed by the Crown.

The interior of the building, as may be seen by the accompanying engraving, differs very much from that of the greater number of London churches, inasmuch as it is covered by a large and highly enriched cupola, or dome, which is disfigured by ill-executed cherubim in high relief,

¹ Monuments to Queen Elizabeth, as we have elsewhere said, were set up in many of the churches. The following inscription accompanied the one we have just mentioned.

“ Marvell not why we doe erect this shrine,
Since dedicated 'tis to worth divine ;
Religion, arts, with policy, and armes,
Did all concur in her most happy raigne,
To keepe God's church and us from plotted harmes,
Contriv'd by Romish wits, and force of Spaine.”

placed in pairs and supporting crowns. This cupola is formed within the external roof by means of slight deal ribs attached to the principal timbers, and which are lathed and plastered.¹

The trusses which support the soffits at the east and west ends of the Church are boldly designed.

The four sides of the building are uniform, although not of the same length, and in each is one window to light the church. The pulpit and sounding-board, against the north wall, are beautifully carved, if not by Gibbons, at least by one of the most successful of his pupils. He had, as we know, many assistants and scholars (such as Selden, Watson, Dievot of Brussels, and Laurens,) some of whom so nearly approached him in skill that it is difficult to discriminate between them. The altar-piece is formed by Corinthian columns, and pilasters, with entablature and circular pediment, and has paintings of Moses and Aaron, in the intercolumniations, or spaces between the columns.²

In this church several members of the Crisp family (who were great benefactors,) are buried, and against the south wall is a tablet among others, commemorative of Sir Thomas Crisp, son of that Sir Nicholas Crisp, who rendered himself remarkable during the troubled times of Charles I. and the commonwealth, by the energy which he displayed in the king's service. The inscription states that, "Sir Nicholas Crisp, anciently inhabitant in this

¹ The roof itself is of an ordinary "tie-beam and king-post" construction, but in that part which occurs immediately over the cupola, the tie-beam instead of being attached to the foot of each principal rafter, as usual, is raised about half way up, in order to admit the rise of the cupola; and diagonal braces from rafter to rafter are introduced. The architectural student may derive advantage from an examination of it.

² The length of the Church is 62 feet, breadth 36 feet, and height 40 feet. *Elmes's "Life of Wren."*

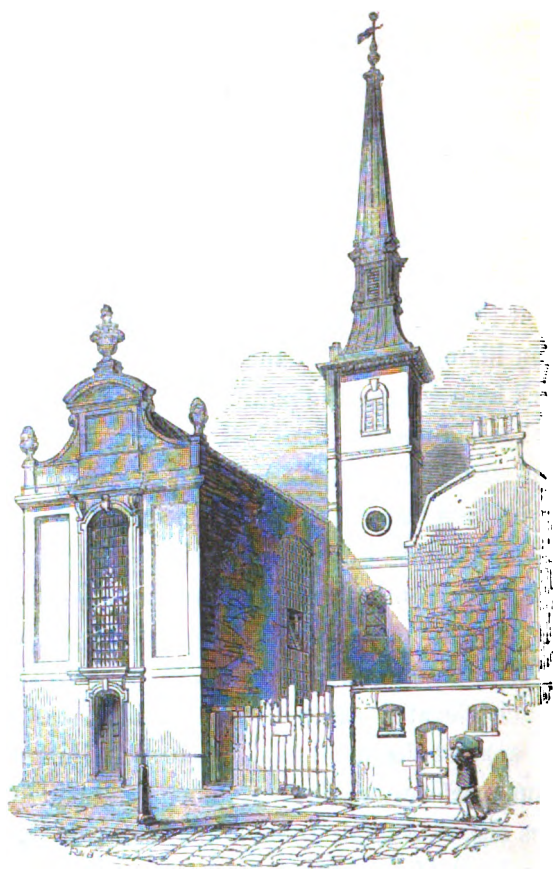
parish and great benefactor to it, was the old faithful servant to King Charles I. and King Charles II. for whom he suffered very much, and lost above £100,000 in their service; but this was repaired in some measure by King Charles II. his justice and bounty which is here mentioned by his executor, as a grateful acknowledgement, &c."

Crisp is said to have exhibited incomparable address in the management of the many intrigues which were carried on by him. One day in the dress of a porter he would be waiting at the water's side for information, with a basket of fish on his head, and in the next would be mounted on horseback between a pair of panniers, on the road to Oxford, disguised as a butter woman. It has been said by one biographical writer, that all the succours which the king had from beyond sea came through his means, and that most of the relief he had at home was managed by his conveyance.¹

The most recently erected monument in this church is one to the memory of Mr. Samuel Acton, of Euston Square, London, which is affixed to the north wall, but it is so much elevated as to be almost illegible. A tablet hanging against the north wall, records the name of Lord Trenchaunt, before-mentioned as a benefactor to the church, as it does also that "Sir John Chadworth, or Shadworth, sometime Lord Mayor of London, who gave to this church a parsonage house, a vestry, and church-yard in the year 1430, was buried in a vault in this chancel."

The vignette on the following page represents the exterior of St. Mildred's church, which, as may be seen, is

¹ In the parish church at Hammersmith on the north side of the chancel is an urn surmounted by a bust of King Charles I. with this inscription; "This effigies was erected by the speciall apointment of Sir Nicholas Crispe, Kt. and Baronet, as a gratefull commemoration of that glorious martyr, King Charles I. of blessed memory." Beneath appears the following: "In this urne is entombed the heart of Sir N. Crisp. Died 26th February, 1665."



chiefly noticeable for the lofty brick tower surmounted by a wooden spire covered with lead, situated at the east end of it, on the south side. The west end, shewn in the engraving is faced with stone, but the remainder of the building is of brick. The parsonage house formerly adjoined the church on the south side, but becoming ruinous, was lately pulled down.

ST. LAWRENCE', JEWRY.

THE respect and reverence with which buildings appropriated to the services of religion have ever been regarded, (even when dedicated to an "unknown God,") have preserved many of them to the world as great connecting links in the history of nations, where all other records have been destroyed. The oldest remaining monuments of any people—whether in Mexico, Egypt, India, Greece, or Rome, are their Temples ; indeed in many cases, as we have said, they are the only evidence left of what *has* been. In modern England the sites once dedicated to sacred purposes, have continued to the present time, except in some few instances, to preserve that purpose : for, as the original structures were destroyed by time or accident, others were erected in their stead ; and they have thus become stationary points in the local history of our country, and serve where all else is changing, as land marks of the greatest value to the antiquary and topographer. The History of the propagation of the Gospel, connects forcibly the present with the future. The edifices which have been erected for its advancement, link the present with the past. We are stepping however, somewhat beyond our subject.

There was a church on the site of the building repre-

sented in the annexed engraving, at all events as early as 1293 : for we learn, that in that year Hugo de Wickenbroke, vulgarly called, Hugo de Wyen was the rector of the parish of St. Lawrence, Jewry, and bestowed the patronage of the church upon Baliol College, Oxford, then recently founded. In 1295, Richard de Gravesend, Bishop of London, confirmed the gift, and ordained it a vicarage ; to which, in the 17th Century after a long dispute, the parishioners obtained the right of presentation, by lease from the college. This however having expired, the patronage has reverted to the College. Stow says, the church was fair and large ; but gives no further description of it. In the year 1618, when it was repaired, all the windows were glazed by individual benefactors with stained glass. The middle window of the chancel which he says was very rich and costly, had been glazed in 1442, at the expense of Sir William Eastfield, Kt., but was repaired at this time, when "the story was supplied," by the Mercers' Company. Here was buried, among many others mentioned by Stow, Thomas Boleyn, Earl of Wiltshire, whose daughter Anna, married King Henry VIII. and was the mother of Queen Elizabeth, he died April 30, 1471. Here too in the chapel of St. Mary in 1469 were interred, the remains of Richard Rich, mercer, (from whom descended the noble family of the Earls of Warwick :) as also were a number of those citizens who had served the office of Lord Mayor of London.¹

The old church was entirely destroyed by the fire of 1666, and in consequence the first stone of the present

¹ Geoffrey Fielding elected in 1452 ; Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, in 1457, (grandfather of Thomas Boleyn before mentioned ;) John Marshal in 1493 ; William Purchat or Percival, 1498 ; Sir Richard Gresham in 1537 ; Sir Michael Dormer in 1541 ; Sir William Rowe, in 1592.

edifice was laid on the 12th day of April, 1671, under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren.¹ The cost of rebuilding the church, appears to have been defrayed chiefly from the parish funds ; but Sir John Langham, Bart. gave £ 250, and Edward, Lord Bishop of Norwich £ 50 towards the internal decoration of it.

After this event, the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street, the patronage of which, has been vested in the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, since the beginning of the 12th century, and probably was so even much earlier, was united to that of St. Lawrence, Jewry ; and the right of presentation to the conjoined rectory and vicarage, is now exercised alternately by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and the master and scholars of Baliol College. The present incumbent, the Rev. Allatson Burgh, M.A. was instituted in 1815.

The interior of the church built by Wren, consists of one large area, with an aisle on the north side, containing a gallery ; a vestibule beyond the aisle on that side of the church, separated from it by a screen of glass ; and a second vestibule and a vestry at the west end. The aisle within the church, is formed by Corinthian columns, which carry an enriched entablature, that continues round the church, being elsewhere supported on pilasters against the wall. The ceiling is formed by heavy projecting bands into a series of sunk panels, ornamented in parts with wreaths and branches well executed in plaster, and is coved at the sides, where it is connected with the entablature by means of enriched scrolls. A large organ in a carved oak case,

¹ On the south wall of the church, at the west end beneath a monumental tablet, is the following inscription :—" Against this stone is the opening of the vault of the families of the Rawstorns and Robert Baxter, Churchwarden, who set the first foundation-stone of this church, the 12th of April. 1671."

supported on Corinthian columns, oak doorways highly ornamented and polished at the west end, and a pulpit of the same material against the south wall, assist to give an appearance of richness to the whole interior. Over the communion table in the centre space between the pilasters at the east end, are the decalogue, creed, &c. within a plain frame, and above them is a pleasing picture of angels and cherubim. A window on either side of it, and a bull's-eye light above, have borders of stained glass.¹

At the west end of the church is a handsome monument of its class, to Mrs. Sarah Scott, who died in 1750, and left the interest of £ 700 to the vicars of the parish for ever, to be disposed of as they may think fit. At the east end of the north side, is a tablet surmounted by a bust of the eminent divine, Dr. Whichcote, who was vicar of this parish for some time, and died in 1683; and near it is a monument commemorative of the celebrated Archbishop Tillotson, displaying a sculptured portrait in relief, supported by two figures of infants.

Tillotson studied at Cambridge, and after attaining the degree of master of arts, was chosen fellow of his college in 1651. Five years afterwards he took the title of doctor, and in 1691, was consecrated in Bow church as Archbishop of Canterbury. Some of the most admired of his sermons were preached at St. Lawrence's.

In the vestibule on the north side, there are several large monuments: amongst them is one presenting three sculptured busts, stiff in outline, but carefully finished, of

¹ In the centre of the church is a large square pew, which is appropriated to the Lord Mayor of London, and members of the Common Council,—the church being occasionally used for Corporation Sermons. The city arms are emblazoned on the door. The Registers belonging to Guildhall Chapel are kept in this church. The length of the building is said to be about 81 feet, the breadth 68 feet, and the altitude 40 feet. The steeple is 190 feet high.

Sir William Haliday; Anne his daughter, who married Sir Henry Mildmay; and Susannah his wife, who afterwards espoused Robert, Earl of Warwick. Haliday died "about 14th of March, 1623," but the monument was not erected until 1687. The vestry room is one of the handsomest in the city, the walls being entirely cased with fine dark oak ornamented with carvings, and the ceiling elaborately adorned with foliage in plaster, and a painting by Sir James Thornhill, representing the reception of St. Lawrence into heaven after his martyrdom.¹ Over the fire-place there is an old painting of the manner of the saint's death, but it is in so dark a corner, that its merits, if it has any, are quite undiscoverable.

The only portion of the exterior that requires notice, is the east end, in King Street, which presents a pleasing composition of four Corinthian columns, with enriched entablature, standing on a plinth, and supporting a pediment, the intercolumniations being occupied by two windows and a niche. The extreme angles of this front are terminated by pilasters, between which, and the columns, are other niches. The details of this façade are boldly designed, and display a purity of feeling almost Grecian. The outside wall of the clerestory rises above the entablature to an even height throughout, so as to make the pediment appear to be stuck against the end wall of the church, as a mere adornment, and without the real purpose of a pediment, namely, that of disguising the end of the roof. The vane of the spire has the form of a gridiron with reference to the legend of St. Lawrence.

¹ St. Lawrence suffered at Rome under Valerian, in the year 261.

For some particulars concerning the neighbourhood of the church, see account of "St. Olave's, Jewry;" *ante*.

ST. MARGARET'S,

LOTHBURY.

THE history of this church presents few particulars of interest. It stands over the ancient water-course, Wallbrook ; which, when the church was rebuilt and increased in size in 1440, was arched over at the expense of Robert Large, (Lord Mayor in the preceding year,) who at the same time also gave £ 120 towards the expense of adorning the choir. Among the names of those who were buried in the old church, is that of Reginald Coleman, in 1383, son of Robert Coleman, who, it has been supposed was the first builder, or owner of Coleman-street. The church shared the common fate of the greater part of the city in 1666, and was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren in the year 1690. The exterior, which is perfectly plain, is represented by the following engraving. In plan it is an irregular figure of four sides : the tower, which is terminated by an open balustrade, and surmounted by an ugly spire, forming one corner of it. In the interior, this intrusion of the tower has led to the introduction of a gallery on the south side of the church, as well as at the west end, occupying the space between the tower and the east wall, in order to produce some little regularity of shape :

and an aisle is there formed by two Corinthian columns. The walls are ornamented with Corinthian pilasters at intervals, supporting a diminutive entablature from which rises a coved ceiling.

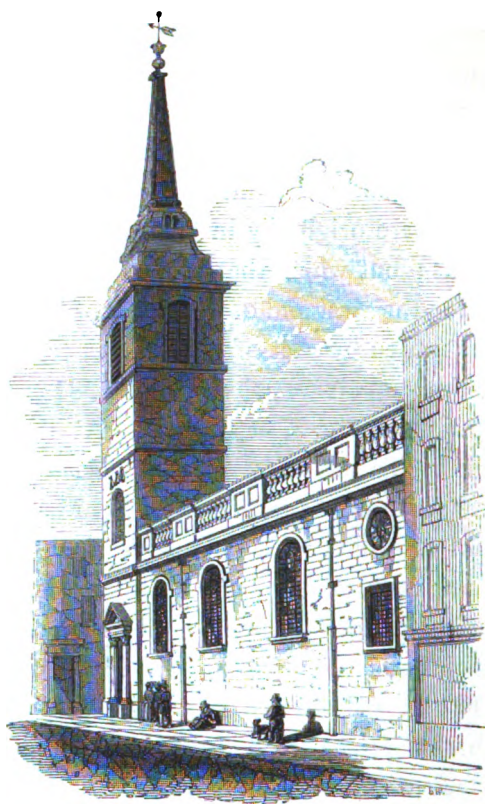
In niches on either side of the altar-piece, are two flat figures cut out of wood and painted to represent Moses and Aaron. These were originally in the church of St. Christopher le Stocks ; but when that church was pulled down to make way for the west end of the Bank of England, and the parish was united by Act of Parliament to that of St. Margaret, Lothbury, (as was the case in 1781,) they were removed to the place they now occupy. At that time the Rev. Sherlock Willis was rector of St. Christopher's, and the Rev. H. Whitfeld, D.D. rector of St. Margaret's.

The bowl of the font, which stands in the centre of the church on a marble pavement, is a beautiful piece of workmanship attributed to Grinling Gibbons. The whole surface is elaborately sculptured with representations of Adam and Eve in paradise,—the return of the dove to the ark,—Christ baptized by St. John ; and Philip baptizing the Eunuch. Previous to 1829, it stood in a dark recess under the organ gallery ; but at that time was removed to its present more prominent position.

The most recently erected monument is a Gothic tablet, " Sacred, to the memory of John Tabor, Esquire, many years a partner with Messrs. Jones, Loyd and Co. bankers, Lothbury, who departed this life highly respected and esteemed, January 15, 1837. aged 67."

At the west end of the church is a metal bust inscribed to Petrus Le Maire, 1631 : this originally stood in St. Christopher's, and was brought here after the fire.¹

¹ The length of the church is 66 feet, the breadth 54 feet, and the height 36 feet. The steeple is 140 feet high. "*New View of London.*"



The patronage of St. Margaret's was formerly vested in the Abbess and convent of Barking in Essex, who, in 1303 presented John de Haslingfield to it; but at the Dissolution it devolved to the Crown. The right of presentation to St. Christopher's belonged to the Bishop of London. The present rector is the Venerable Archdeacon Hollingworth.

ST. JAMES', GARLICK HITHE.

AMONG the apostles two were called James ; one of whom, namely, St. James the Great, was beheaded under Herod Agrippa at Jerusalem ; while the other, St. James the less, was thrown down from the temple, and not being killed by the fall, was dispatched with a club.¹ The church under consideration was probably dedicated to the former,² and had its second title from the circumstance that it was in the neighbourhood of the hithe, or wharf, where garlick was sold for the use of the inhabitants of London. It appears that the church was rebuilt in 1326, probably by Richard Rothing, Sheriff, who left money for the support of the fabric, and was buried there ; but when it was originally founded is unknown. Many persons of note were interred here. Among them was Richard Lions, a wine merchant and lapidary, who was beheaded in Cheapside by the rebels under Wat Tyler, in the reign of Richard II. Stow says, the " picture " on his grave stone represented him " with his hair rounded by his ears and curled ; a

¹ Newcourt's "*Repertorium*," p. 365.

² Newcourt is led to this opinion by the concurring circumstances, that James the Great was the brother of John, and that the church was originally dedicated to James and John.

The church is situated on the east side of Garlick Hill, in the ward of Vintry.

little beard forked ; a gown girt to him, down to his feet, of branched damask wrought with the likeness of flowers ; a large purse on his right side hanging in a belt from his left shoulder, and a plain hood about his neck covering his shoulders, and hanging back behind him. Weever gives his epitaph. ¹

In 1666 the church was destroyed by the great fire, and in 1676, the first stone of the present edifice was laid under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren. It was opened for service in 1682 ; although it was not entirely completed till the following year.

The right of presentation to the church belongs to the Bishop of London. Previous to the dissolution of monasteries, it was vested in the abbot and convent of Westminster, but devolving then to the crown, it was given by Queen Mary to the Bishop of London and his successors for ever. The present rector is the Rev. Thomas Burnet, D.D. F.R.S., brother of the distinguished artist, Mr. John Burnet.

The interior of the church consists of a nave and side aisles, (formed by Ionic columns on high plinths,) with a gallery containing a large organ at the west end,² and with a long narrow recess forming the chancel, at the east end. The altar-piece which is composed of columns, entablature &c. similar to several which we have elsewhere described, is surmounted by a large and clever, although coarsely finished, picture of the Ascension, by A. Geddes, the gift of the present rector in 1815, when

¹ The following citizens who had served the office of Lord Mayor of London were also buried there. John of Oxenford, Mayor in 1341. Sir John Wrotch or Wroth, in 1360. William Venor in 1389. William More in 1395. Robert Chichele, in 1421. James Spencer 1527.

² Built by Father Smith in 1697.

he was curate. The pulpit has a sounding board, supported by imitations of palm trees. Against the north wall among many others, is a monumental slab to John Nesham, Esq. (ob. Sept. 2nd, 1835.) Sarah his wife and 15 of their children, who all died in their infancy. Near it is a well cut tablet to Peter Jones, who died July 27th, 1694.



The whole of the church was repaired and decorated at a considerable expense at the commencement of the present year, (1838) ; at the same time, three windows on

the north side were blocked up and four others were opened at the west end.¹

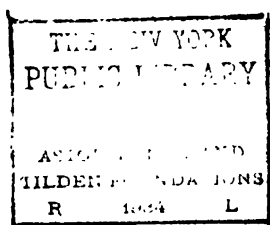
The annexed engraving represents the exterior of the church, shewing the tower and lantern which form the steeple. The lantern strongly resembles that of St. Michael's, Paternoster Royal ; but is, nevertheless, different, inasmuch as there, eight columns placed octagonally stand out singly, each bearing an urn ; while here, the same number of columns are placed in pairs. Its proportions too, are less graceful than those of St. Michael's. Over the dial which projects from the face of the church, is a carved figure of St. James.

Previous to the year 1808, the church-yard in front, which is now enclosed with an iron railing, was entirely open.

¹ The length of the church is 75 feet, the breadth 45, and altitude 40. The steeple is 98 feet high. Hughson's "*London*." The cost of the building was £5357 12s. 10d.

Addison alludes to this church in a paper in the *Spectator* No. 147, on the efficiency of the English Liturgy, when properly read by the minister.

In a vault beneath the church is the corpse of a man, evidently of some antiquity, which is in a sound state of preservation.





ST. PETER LE POOR.
Broad Street

London. Published by C. Tilt, Fleet Street. Jan^r 1st 1839

ST. PETER'S, LE POOR,

OLD BROAD STREET.

RALPH DE DICETO, Bishop of London, mentions this church in his survey, which was made as early as 1181. According to the statements of Stow and other writers, it was dedicated to the favourite disciple of Christ, who, when a fisher, "left all and followed him," and had its second name probably from the poverty of the parish at a particular time, or as others have thought, from its proximity to the monastery of St. Augustine; the monks of which order professed indigence; ¹—neither of these statements, however, are satisfactory; and a third has accordingly been suggested by a modern writer—namely, that it may have been dedicated, not to the apostle, but to St. Peter the Hermit, to whom the appellation of *le poor* could have been applied with propriety, to distinguish him from the former.²

The edifice which preceded the present church was built about the year 1540. In 1615, it was considerably en-

¹ In an early record, the parish is called "St. Peter's, by S. Austine's Friars."

² Gent's Mag. Vol. XCVIII. p. 360.

larged on the north side, by taking down the wall, and rebuilding it eight feet farther off, and in 1630, the steeple was rebuilt, and other alterations were effected.

In the "Gentleman's Magazine,"¹ two views of the church are given, which shew, that it was a plain, simple building, in the pointed style, with an ugly tower and belfry, apparently of later erection.²

It escaped the fire of 1666, but in 1788, had become so ruinous, that the inhabitants obtained an Act of Parliament, giving them power to pull down the old building, and erect a new one; this was completed under the direction of Jesse Gibson, Esq., in 1791.³

The original church appears to have projected considerably into Broad Street, forming almost an obstruction: and when rebuilt, it was therefore set back upon its cemetery. The expense of rebuilding it, namely, about £4500, was for the most part raised in the parish by annuities. The Corporation of London, however, subscribed £400 for the purpose.⁴

The plan of the new building is a circle, with a niche-headed recess on the west side for the communion table, and a porch and vestry room at the east side. A plain gallery of oak, containing a very small organ, goes entirely

¹ Vol. LIX. part I. p. 300, and 400.

² Malcolm relates, that the old monuments were removed to the house of the vestry clerk, and laid for a long time in his yard, "probably as unfit furniture to a modern building of a different style. The brass plates were sold to a plumber in the Minories." *Londinium Redivivum*. Vol. IV. p. 568.

³ An engraved plate beneath the organ records, that "This church having been rebuilt, was consecrated by the Right Rev. Beilby, Lord Bishop of London, Nov. 19, 1792. The Rev. James Simkinson, Rector." The same gentleman is still Rector, but having changed his name by authority, is now known as the Rev. James King. The patronage of the church belongs, as it always has done, to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

⁴ Gent's Mag. Vol. LIX. pt. I. p. 300.

round the church, with the exception of a small space at the altar end ; and by its continuity produces a pleasing effect. The altar-piece itself is mean and ugly. In the centre of the ceiling, which is domical, and ornamented with panels, each containing a flower, is a large circular lantern to light the church, much larger indeed, than was necessary—the sides of which are of glass, and in 12 divisions. The internal diameter of the building is about 54 feet.

On the north side of the church is a tablet to “the memory of Lieut. Col. George Edward Graham Foster Pigott, M. P. who died Nov. 5, 1831., aged 61.” He served in Flanders with the 3rd Dragoon Guards. In the gallery on the same side, is an inscription, “To the memory of Elizabeth, wife of Havilland Le Mesurier, Esq., Commissary General to his Majesty’s forces in Egypt, and the Mediterranean. She departed this life on the anniversary of the resurrection of our blessed Lord, being the 1st day of April, 1804, in the 41st year of her age.” The greater number of other tablets which are affixed to the walls of the church, commemorate individuals of the Graham family.

St. Peter’s is every-where surrounded by houses, excepting at the west front, which is represented by the annexed engraving. Four attached columns supporting an entablature and pediment, form the frontispiece, behind which rises the low square tower ornamented with pilasters and urns, and surmounted by a small stone cupola and vane. The entrance doorway beneath the pediment is especially ugly in detail. The uncalled-for introduction of the arched impost beneath the horizontal line of the entablature, and over the horizontal transom of the door, is contrary to good taste, and offends the eye.

ST. BOTOLPH'S ALDERSGATE.

ANCIENTLY, the rectory of St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, belonged to the dean and canons of St. Martin's le Grand, but was unappropriated. Richard II, however, in 1398, gave license to the dean to unite and appropriate it to the Royal Chapel of St. Martin ; reserving certain annual pensions for the Bishop of London and others : from which time to the present, it has continued to be a curacy. In the reign of Henry VII. the church of St. Martin le Grand was annexed to the convent of St. Peter, at Westminster ; and with it amongst other appurtenances, went the advowson of St. Botolph's. The dissolution afterwards placed the latter again under the direction of the crown, and ultimately Queen Elizabeth granted it to the dean and chapter of Westminster, by whom it is still exercised, subject to the Bishop and Archdeacon of London. John de Steventon was rector in 1333, and is the first incumbent mentioned by Newcourt.¹ Stow records, that John de Bath, weaver, was buried here, in 1390 ; and gives a long list of other interments of later date.

The time of the foundation of the church is unknown, but it may be ascribed to an early period. Botolph, to

¹ The present minister, the Rev. Edmund Dawson Legh, M. A. succeeded the Rev. T. H. Causton, in 1838.

whom it was dedicated, was an English Saxon renowned for his piety. He built a large monastery near Lincoln in 654, and died in 680.

According to Venerable Bede, as quoted by Camden, Boston in Lincolnshire had its name from this saint, being in reality a corruption merely of "Botolph's town."¹

The adjunct to the name of the church implying its near neighbourhood to the old gateway in the city walls, was to distinguish it from others dedicated to the same saint.²

The church which occupied the site of the present building, was a plain structure in the pointed style, consisting of a nave and side aisles, separated by pillars and arches. The exterior of the east end displayed three gables. In 1627, the steeple was rebuilt of Portland stone, and the church repaired, being much dilapidated.³ In 1790, the whole fabric had become unsafe, (it had escaped the great fire of 1666,) and it was accordingly taken down for the most part, and rebuilt: the whole cost being about £10,000.⁴

The interior of the church is large and commodious. Square pillars on each side support a gallery, from which rise Corinthian columns, with an entablature to receive the

¹ "*Britannia*," p. 462. Gibson's Edit.

² Stow says, "it was called Eldresgate, or Aldersgate," not of *Aldrich*, or of *Elders*, that is to say, ancient men, builders thereof, nor of *Eldern* trees growing there more abundantly than in other places, as some have fabuled; but for the very antiquity of the gate itself, (signifying the Elder or Older Gate,) as being one of the first four gates of the city." "*Survey, Strype's Edit.*" B. I. p. 18. It was rebuilt about 1616, and taken down in 1759, when it was sold for £177. 10s. It stood a little to the south of the church.

³ According to Toms' print in 1737, the tower was low, and had on it a small wooden belfry.

⁴ Allen's "History of London." Vol III. p. 39. The east walls of the church were not taken down, but merely heightened.

ceiling. The ceiling, which is cambered or arched, has four groined openings in each side, to admit the same number of semi-circular windows; and is profusely adorned with ornamental bands, flowers, and wreaths, without any consideration of propriety or fitness. There are two tiers of windows in the south aisle, but none in the other. A large semi-circular recess at the east end, the niche-shaped head of which is divided into panels, each ornamented with a flower, forms the chancel, and a similar recess at the other end of the church contains the organ. In the chancel are three stained glass windows, two of which, namely those at the sides, containing figures of St. Peter and St. John, are rendered nearly opaque by certain erections behind them, put up to form small galleries for the use of the children of the Packington Schools. The centre window contains a painting of angels ministering to Christ in the wilderness. The head of our Saviour is finely executed: but as a whole the painting is of an indifferent character. The angels are more material in appearance, even than the majority of material beings.¹

The pulpit, situated on the south side, is curiously lofty. It is surmounted by a sounding board, in shape like a loo-table, insecurely supported,—at least in appearance,—by the resemblance of a palm tree.² The reading desk is on the opposite side of the church.

¹ The side windows have pointed heads. On the centre window is the date of its execution, 1788. Mr. James Pierson was the artist.

² The pulpit which previously stood here, (now in the vestibule at the west end of the building with the old communion table) is a barbarous specimen, apparently of the time of James I. In each of the panels is a rude representation of a gateway, probably intended for Alders-gate.

On the north side of the east end of the church, is a tablet to Mr. W. Pinder, bearing the following lines :—

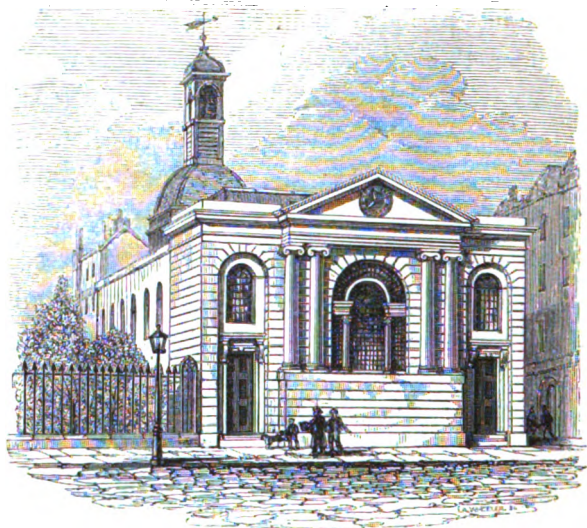
“ Praises on tombs are trifles vainly spent,
A man's good name is his best monument.”

He died April 4, 1806.

On the opposite side is a canopied altar tomb in the style of the last period of pointed architecture, inscribed, “ Here under this tombe lyeth y bodye of Dame Anne Packington, widdow, late wife of Sir John Packington, Knight, late Chirographer in the court of the Comon Please, wch Dame Anne deceased the 22nd day of August, in the yeare of our Lord God, 1563.” This lady, as is further stated, left much money to charitable purposes, part of which is applied to the maintenance of a free school in this parish. There are several ugly monuments dated in the early part of the 17th century ; amongst which are two busts, one within a circular hole on the north side of the church, for Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thos. Richardson, (1639.) and the other on the opposite side for Elizabeth Ashton. Against the south wall, is a sculptured tablet commemorative of Richard Chiswell, an eminent bookseller, (ob. 1711.) and against the north wall is a monument to Elizabeth Smith, displaying a cameo bust by Roubilliac, and a large tasteless monument to the memory of Zachariah Foxall, Esq. who died May 5, 1758.

The facade, forming the subject of the accompanying engraving, and the only portion of the church externally with any architectural pretensions, is merely a screen wall, placed between Aldersgate Street, and the east end of the church, and serves to form, withinside, an entrance porch to the church, a vestry room, and a store room ; with small galleries north and south looking into the church. This screen was erected in 1831 : at which time a portion of

ground at this end was given up to widen the path-way. It is executed in Roman cement, and, as may be seen, consists of a pediment, and four attached Ionic columns, stand-



ing in couples on a high plinth, with a large ill-proportioned Palladian window in the centre. The details of the entablature and pediment are very mean. The side walls of the building resemble those of a brew-house, rather than of a church,

On the south side of the church is a large burial-yard : and on the north, the street called Little Britain, which had its name from the circumstance, that therein at one time, was situated the city residence of the Dukes of Bretagne.

ALLHALLOWS, LOMBARD STREET.

THIS church, called in some records, *Ecclesia omnium sanctorum*, Garscherch, was founded during the Saxon dominion in England. As early as the year 1053, we learn that it was given with the consent of Archbishop Stigand, by one Brihtmer a citizen, to the prior and church of Canterbury, with whom it continued until they were displaced, to make way for a dean and chapter in 1540. With the latter it still remains.¹ The first rector mentioned by Newcourt, is Robert de Kilewardby, who resigned in 1283. The present rector is the Rev. Francis Dawson, M.A. brother-in-law of the Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, late Speaker of the House of Commons. The old church appears to have been rebuilt about 1494: for in that year John Warner, sheriff, erected the south aisle; his son, Robert Warner, finished it in the year 1516, but the steeple of the church was not completed, until the year 1544.

The church was destroyed by the great fire of 1666,

¹ A.D. MLIII. Brightmerus civis London. dedit ecclesiæ Cantuar. Messuagium suum apud Gerscherche, et de licentia et consensu Stigandi Archiepiscopi et Godrici decani dedit eidem ecclesiam omnium sanctorum. testimonio Liefstani, Portreve et aliorum." *Repertorium*, Vol. I. p. 253. It is one of 13 peculiars in London, appertaining to the see of Canterbury.

and in 1669, (and not till then) we find resolutions in the parish books, that "the parishioners should congregate and meet together about the worship of God." Persons were deputed to obtain a temporary place of meeting, to examine the steeple, and to see what could be done to strengthen it; and various measures were at the same time adopted, to protect such of the walls as remained standing.

Malcolm says, the steeple was standing in 1679; although in a very dangerous state. Complaint was made in February, that stones fell from it; yet they hung a bell in it soon afterwards.

Things continued in this state for many years, and it was not till 1694 that the new church was completed; Sir Christopher Wren being the Architect.¹

The body of the church in the interior, although unfortunately like many other churches in the city, not quite a parallelogram, is a fine room, about 84 feet long, 52 feet broad, and 30 feet high, without any columns, or other decorations; excepting one large panel in the ceiling, formed by an enriched band. The ceiling is coved against the walls, having groined openings over the circular-headed windows in the side walls, which light the church.²

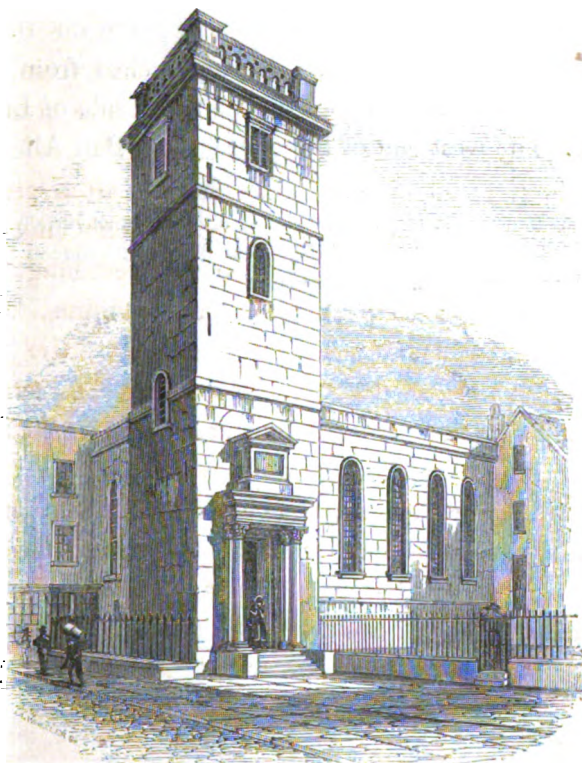
The altar-piece is handsomely carved in oak, and consists of four Corinthian columns with entablature and pediment, ornamented with a carved pelican, and surmounted by seven candlesticks, typical of the seven churches. The columns are fluted, and in each flute is

¹ It was rebuilt at the public expense, and pewed and ornamented by the inhabitants of the parish. The Rev. Humfrey Zouch, Rector. J. Godwin, and Thomas Bishop, Churchwardens. The Church was repaired in 1824, the Rev. Walter Brown M. A. Rector.

² In the roof above the ceiling of the church, a large apartment is formed, which was used by the Volunteer Corp, during the late war, as a store-place for arms and ammunition.

a string of vine leaves, and ears of wheat, delicately carved. The whole was presented to the church by certain individuals, whose names are recorded on a tablet in the vestry.¹

The font, which stands at the west end on the south side, is of white marble, and presents cherubim and wreaths of flowers most beautifully executed. Two doorways at the west end of the church have enclosed lobbies

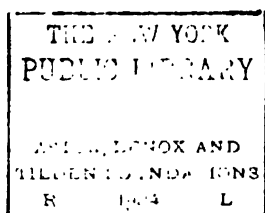


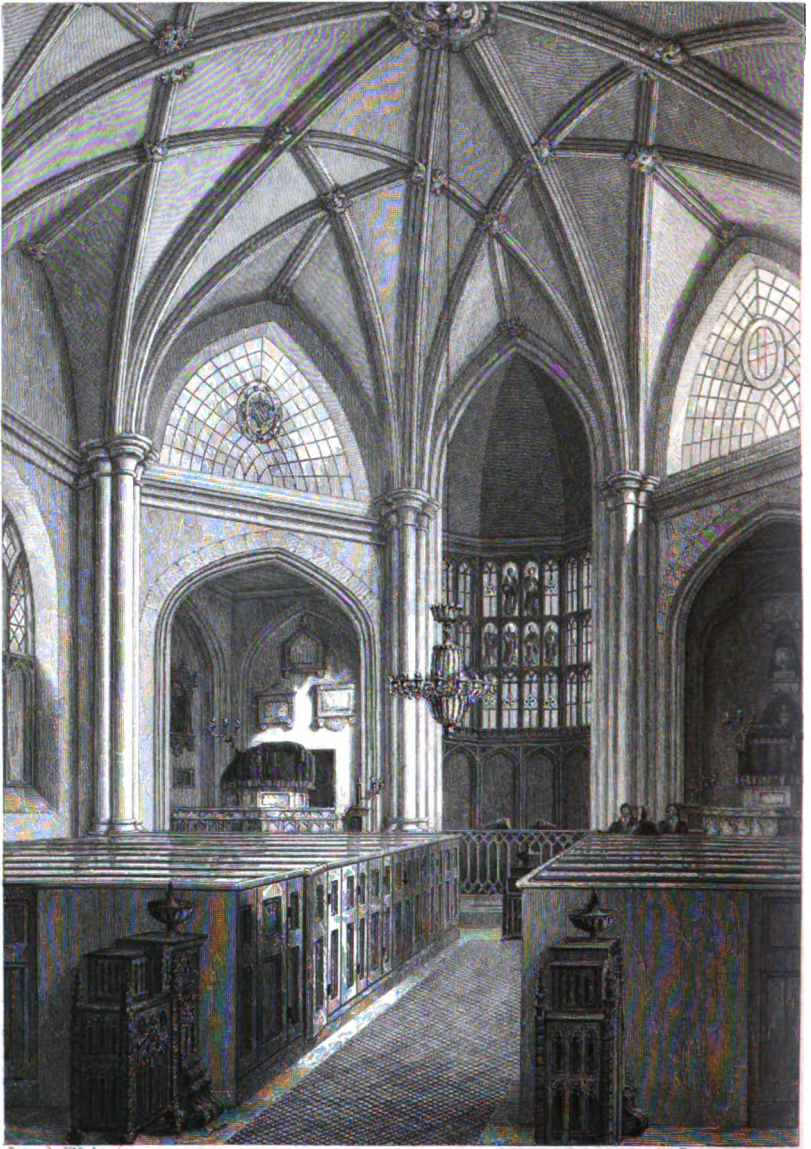
¹ The vestry is on the north side of the chancel, in it is a drawing of the church made by Mr. Cutler, a late Vestry-Clerk; and an engraving of Dr. Broughton, formerly rector of the parish.

of oak, above which are small figures in wood typical of Time on one side, and of Death on the other.¹

The church is so entirely surrounded by adjacent buildings, that it is with difficulty discovered, even when looked for ; and it has been called in consequence, ' the invisible church.' The whole exterior as may be seen above, is perfectly plain, and requires no comment. The tower stands on the south side of the church ; it is divided by plain string-courses, into three stories, and is terminated by a cornice and open parapet. Two Corinthian columns and entablature form an ill-proportioned porch on the south side of the tower ; which is approached from a low archway, between two shops on the north side of Lombard Street. The west end of the church is in Ball Alley.

¹ On the upper part of these lobbies is a small green curtain carved in wood, which seems to hide some foliage behind it. The conceit is so well executed, as to impose on most persons.





Drawn by F. Mackenzie.

Engraved by T. T. T. T.

ST BARTHOLOMEW THE LESS,
West Smithfield

London: Published by J. & J. W. Smith, 1851.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S THE LESS,

SMITHFIELD.

WHEN Rahere, or Raherus was "vexed with grievous sicknesse in Rome," whither he had in *penance* travelled from England, he vowed, that should he recover, he "would make an hospitale in recêation of poure men ; and to them so ther gadared necessities mynyster after his power."¹ A vision which afterwards occurred to him, induced him to build the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, in Smithfield, as we have elsewhere related :² but did not cause him to forget his previous oath ; for associating with himself one Alfune, (who had gained experience in building St. Giles's, Criplegate,) "an hospital house a litell longer off from the chirche he began to edifie." This was at the commencement of the 12th century. In the reign of King Henry VIII. when nearly all the religious establishments in England were dissolved, this hospital was surrendered, and at this time it was valued, according to Dugdale, at £ 305. 6s. 7d. Afterwards it was refounded by the King, and was presented to the Mayor

¹ M. S. Cotton, Lib. Vespasian B. ix.

² See account of "*St. Bartholomew's the Great*;" ante.

and Commonalty of London ; but the gift does not appear to have become effective, until the reign of the next king, Edward VI. who confirmed the grant, and organized the establishment.

The church of St. Bartholomew the Less, the interior of which, as it now exists, is represented by the annexed engraving, was originally a chapel belonging to the establishment : but after the dissolution, it was made a parish church for those who inhabited the precinct of the hospital. It is a vicarage, in the gift of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of London, as Governors of the Hospital. The present incumbent is the Rev. Samuel Wix, M.A.

At the time that Stow made his survey, the church contained many monuments and brasses of the 15th, and succeeding centuries : some of which have been preserved to the present time, and will be mentioned, when describing the existing church. Among those which no longer remain, were two brass effigies, "in the habit of pilgrims," with an inscription, commencing :—

" Behold how ended is
the poor pilgrimage
Of John Shirley Esquire
with Margaret his wife."

and ending with the date 1456. This Shirley appears to have been a traveller in various countries : he collected the works of Chaucer, John Lidgate, and other learned writers ; "which works he wrote in sundry volumes to remain for posterity. I have seen them," says Stow, "and partly do possess them."¹ Such of the epitaphs as Stow omitted to mention, were recorded by Weever

¹ "*Survey*," B. III. p. 233.

in his "Funeral Monuments." The earliest of them was as follows :—

The xiiii. c. yere of our Lord and eight,
Passyd Sir Robart Greuil to God Almighty,
The xii day of April : Broder of this place,
Jesu for his mercy reioice him with his grace.

The length of the church at the beginning of the 18th century, was 99 feet, and the breadth was 42 feet, except in the chancel, the narrowness of which latter however, was more than counterbalanced by a chapel on the north side.¹

Towards the end of the same century, it appears to have fallen into decay, and in the year 1789, Mr. George Dance, who was then the architect and surveyor of the hospital, was directed by the governors to make certain alterations and repairs, on which occasion, (having first ruthlessly destroyed the interior of the old building,) Mr. Dance constructed almost a new church, forming an octagon within the originally square plan. The old walls were preserved, as were also the vestibule or lobby, and the square tower, which still remain. Mr. Dance's arrangement was exceedingly ingenious, and the general effect produced, was very good, notwithstanding that the details were badly designed, and the whole was executed in wood. The points of the octagon were formed of solid pieces of timber cased with deal in the shape of clustered columns. The capitals were of very singular form.

Within a comparatively short space of time, the interior became affected with dry-rot to an alarming extent ; and in 1823, a general rebuilding was commenced under the direction of the late Thomas Hardwick, Esq., who caused

¹ "New View of London." p. 147.

the whole of the timber construction to be removed, and reinstated it with stone or iron ; leaving the plan strictly the same, but entirely altering the details. When the decayed wooden columns and the linings of the walls were taken down, it was found that Mr. Dance was not merely quite unacquainted with the details of pointed architecture, (at that time a much more lenient degree of ignorance than it would be now,) but that he participated in the too generally expressed feeling of contempt of its beauties ; insomuch as he had there needlessly destroyed several fine specimens of ancient art, which, if he had rightly appreciated them, would have been preserved. Against the south wall, at the east end, for example, was discovered a canopied altar tomb of good design, all the projections of which had been hammered off, in order to admit of the introduction of the architect's new *finishings*.¹ Fortunately a better spirit is now abroad, and such a proceeding as this could not again occur. The works of the architects of the middle ages have been since placed before the world by means of engravings, and has been well considered ; and from this consideration has come general and deserved admiration.

Before describing the church we will merely say, that the works done under the direction of Mr. Hardwick are referred to on a small brass plate affixed to the east wall, on the north side of the communion rails.²

Externally the appearance of the church is mean and unimportant. The old tower standing at the west end is

¹ A drawing of this monument together with others of various parts of the old building, is in the possession of Philip Hardwick, Esq. F. R. S., &c. to whom we owe many thanks for kind attention to our inquiries.

² *Hanc ædem jam vetustate collapsuram pristina campanarum turre conservata, hujusce nosocomii patroni restauraverunt, Jacobo Shaw Baronetto Praeside, Samueli Wix A.M., F.R.S. Vicario A.D. MDCCCXXV.*



covered with compo', (as indeed is the rest of the building, where visible,) and has on the top of it at the south west angle a small staircase turret. Four pointed headed windows are seen in the south wall of the main building ; and over this wall appears the octagon clere-story, the interior of which is represented in the annexed engraving. The entrance to the church is by a low Tudor doorway at the west end, which is seen in the foregoing wood-cut. The lower part of the tower forming the lobby into which

the doorway leads, presents portions of the structure, which existed previous to the alterations made by Mr. Dance, consisting of bold clustered columns, (banded in the centre so as to form them into two stories;) moulded arches; and a small stone staircase in the angle, arranged so as to produce a very picturesque effect.

The interior of the body of the church is represented by the accompanying engraving, as it appears when viewed from the west end, and is much more striking than would be expected, judging from the exterior, where no architectural effect has been aimed at.

The area is nearly square; but, as before said, it is ingeniously formed into an octagon by clustered columns and arches, which support a clerestory containing four windows.¹ From each of the clustered columns spring moulded ribs, forming a groined ceiling. These ribs are large and numerous, and their involutions are somewhat confused. The roof is of iron, and is cleverly constructed: the columns are of Bath stone.

The east window, seen in the engraving, is glazed with stained glass, presenting in the upper part of it, figures of St. Bartholomew, Lazarus, and the four Evangelists; and above and below them the arms of Henry VIII. the Hospital, and of various Treasurers,—Lucas, Shaw, Warner and Phelps.²

On the pavement at the west end are monumental

¹ In these are severally the arms of King Henry VIII. the city of London, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, &c.

² On the south side of the chancel is the following inscription on a brass plate:—

Thomas Courtenay Warner, Armiger, Noscomii D. Bartholomaei nuperime thesaurarius extremis tabellis, hanc fenestram vitro colorato exornatum proprio sumptu poni mandavit. A.D. MDCCCXXIV.

brass figures of a man and woman, with this inscription beneath :—

*Hic jacent Wm' mo Markby de Londoniis gentlemo' qui obiit
ri. die Julii. A D'ni MCCCCXXXII. et Alicia uxoris ei. ———*

The remainder of the inscription, namely *Quorum animabus propitiatur Deus, Amen*, has been removed.¹

In the recess on the north side of the communion table is a tablet in memory of the wife of Thomas Bodleius, the founder of the Bodleian Library at Oxford ; and below it is a curious old stone, the inscription on which commences, “*Ecce sub hoc tumulo Gulielmus conditur.*”²

In the corresponding recess on the south side is a gothic tablet to Henry Earle, Esq. F. R. S. Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and which was erected in 1838, by his five junior pupils.

Mr- Earle was the son of one eminent surgeon, Sir James Earle, and the grandson of another, Mr. P. Pott. He was the author of many valuable papers, two of which were published in the Transactions of the Royal Society in 1822, and 1823. Mr. Earle was considered one of the most scientific surgeons of his time, and was generally esteemed, not merely for his great acquirements, but for his kindness of heart and honourable character.³

Near to the last mentioned tablet is a large monument presenting a kneeling figure beneath an entablature, sup-

¹ These effigies are engraved in “Gough's Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain.” Vol. II.

² This stone was found during the last alterations, and was afterwards put into its present place. The whole of the inscription is recorded by Strype.

³ Address of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, read at the Anniversary meeting of the Royal Society ; Friday, Nov. 30, 1838.

ported on two columns, and inscribed to Robert Balthorpe,—

“ Who Sergeant of the Surgeons sworn
Near thirty years had been.
He dyed at sixty nine of years,
December's ninth the day ;
The year of grace eight hundred twice
Deducting nine away.”

In the lobby¹ communicating with the porch at the west end, there are several monuments ; among them is a canopied altar tomb in the pointed style ; on which a name and date have been placed, that are evidently incorrect. Against the north wall of the lobby, are two singular pieces of sculpture which belonged to the old church,—namely a niche containing the figure of an angel bearing a shield ; and, beneath it, the arms of Edward the confessor, impaled with those of England. Against the west wall in a niche is another small figure, apparently of early workmanship. In a window on the west side of the lobby are the arms, in stained glass, of Mr. Henry Andrews, Alderman, 1636. There was formerly a doorway under this window, but it was stopped up by Mr. Hardwick, at the time that he restored the church.

¹ In 1838 a melancholy circumstance occurred in this lobby. The sexton in a fit of despondency hung himself there.



Designed by F. Smith.

Engraved by J. H. Leake.

THEATRE ROYAL,
COVENT GARDEN.

London: Published by W. Pitt Rivers, 1811.

ST. BENE'T'S, FINK,
THREAD-NEEDLE STREET.

ST. BENE'T'S FINK was formerly a rectory belonging to the Nevil family ; and is now a curacy in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, who themselves receive the tithes, paying the incumbent £ 100. *per annum*. The parish increased the amount to £ 200.

Previous to 1474, the patronage was vested in the brethren of the Hospital of St. Anthony of Vienna, (which establishment was situated nearly opposite to Finch Lane, in Threadneedle Street¹) but in that year it was given, together with the hospital, to the Dean and Chapter above mentioned. Thomas de Branketre was rector previous to 1323. The Rev. G. Whiteford, A. M. is the present incumbent.

¹ Newcourt says, the monks of the order of St. Anthony were so importunate in their request for alms, that they would threaten those who refused them, with "St. Anthony's fire:" and that timid people were in the habit of presenting them with fat pigs in order to retain their good will. Their pigs thus became numerous, and insomuch as they were allowed to roam about for food, led to the proverb, "he will follow you like a St. Anthony's pig." Stow accounts for the number of their pigs in another way, by saying, that when pigs were seized in the markets by the city officers as ill-fed or unwholesome, the monks took possession of them, and tying a bell about their neck, allowed them to stroll about on the dung-hills, until they became fit for food, when they were claimed for the convent.

The church was rebuilt at an unknown period of time, by Robert Finck, or Finch; from whom it derived its second appellation, as did the neighbouring Lane wherein he resided. The church does not appear to have been especially remarkable, either in an architectural point of view, or for the monuments which it contained.¹

In 1666, it was destroyed by fire. On Thursday the 1st. of December 1670, the first stone of the present building was laid by Thomas Stonyear, son of the parish-clerk; ² and in 1673, it was completed, under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren, at the expense of £4129. 16s. 10d.

Mr. George Holman, said to have been a Roman Catholic, gave £1000. towards the cost of adorning the church, in 1673, for which most liberal gift, the parish presented to him and his heirs for ever, two pews and a vault.³ A modern writer says, he offered to give the parish an organ: but they refused to accept it.⁴ The east window of the church contains the arms of Holman, with the date M.D.C.XCV.

On a marble slab in the pavement of the south aisle, is this inscription. "Monumentum Georgii Holman ær. 1597. Restoratum 1673." now the family vault of Henry Blaxland, Esq. who purchased it of the parish in 1816.

The arrangement of the interior of the building is peculiar. The external walls describe a decagon, within which

¹ A son of John Speed the historian was baptized here, March 29, 1608. The old church seems to have stood on the burial ground on the south side of the present building. The sexton informed us that when digging graves, the old foundations are often met with.

² "Gentleman's Magazine." Vol. V. New Series. Pt. I. p. 257. which see, for list of monumental inscriptions.

³ "Gent's Mag." *ut supra*.

⁴ Hughson's "London." Vol. II. p. 450.

six composite columns form a parallel aisle in the centre, and support a small elliptical cupola. An ill-proportioned entablature proceeding from the side walls is received on each column. The spaces between the columns are arched, as are the east and west ends of the aisle, thus forming a series of arched recesses round the building, which have a singular effect. It has been pointed out as a fine specimen of its author's genius, but excepting so far as regards the adaptation of means to circumstances we can discover little genius in it. As a whole, the composition is crowded and confused, and in the details there is nothing to admire.

At the altar-piece there are two tolerable pictures of Moses and Aaron, for which the sum of £ 12. was paid in 1673. Above the front of the organ gallery is an inscription, stating that "Mrs. Sarah Gregory, in the year 1708 bequeathed to this parish £ 100, to be divided annually among the poor, also, £ 400., for the purchase of an organ, and part of a messuage towards maintaining the playing thereof." The parish has had many other munificent benefactors. Mr. Woodward gave £ 100 for bread: Mrs. Thiscross £ 100. to bind apprentices: Mr. Rovey, £ 200. for the same purpose, and £ 100 for the poor: Dr. Waterland £ 100. and Mrs Holmes £ 200. for poor housekeepers. All the pews in the church, the pulpit which stands against a column on the south side, and the other fittings, are of oak; but through the stupidity, or cupidity, of those in office, have been painted of a stone colour, to the obvious injury of appearance.

The vestry is situated at the south east angle of the church. An old plan hanging therein, shews that there were 99 houses in the parish in the year 1789.

The accompanying engraving exhibits the stone tower at

the west end of the church, with the exterior of two of the ten sides of the main building, as seen in Threadneedle Street.

The tower is dwarfish, and devoid of beauty : and is surmounted by a dome of indescribable form, and a small belfry. The loft formerly contained five bells, besides the saint's bell above, (as it was called) ; but at this time has only three, and the saint's bell. The entrance doorway in the lower part of the tower is not inelegant.

The destruction of the Royal Exchange by fire, has led to the suggestion of several plans for improving that part of the city wherein it stood, and for preparing an available site for the intended new building. In carrying out these plans it seems probable, that the tower of this church will require to be taken down : and therefore it has been thought advisable to engrave it ; although under other circumstances, this might not have been necessary.

The greatest diameter of the church, within the walls, is said to be 63 feet, the lesser diameter 48 feet, and the height about 49 feet. The altitude of the tower and cupola is 110 feet.

ALLHALLOWS' STAINING,

MARK LANE.¹

IN 1367, the rectory of Allhallows' Staining, and the parish church, were given by Simon Sudbury, Bishop of London, to the Abbey and Convent of our Lady of Grace, near the Tower of London ; reserving to himself out of the profits 6s. 8d. annually, and for the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, a farther sum of 3s. 4d. At the Reformation, the right of presentation to the living devolved to the crown : but, being afterwards sold, ultimately came into the possession of the Grocers' Company, as executors of Lady Slaney. It is at present a curacy, although in nature a rectory ; and is still in the possession of the Grocers' Company, as patrons and lay impropriators.

¹ For memoranda connected with dedication to All Saints, see account of "*Allhallows', Barking*," p. 2. When the church was founded, is unknown ; indeed, we find no mention of it previous to 1329, at which time Edward Camel was the Curate.

Stow says, it was called Allhallows, *Stane* church, to distinguish it from others of the same name in the city, which were then built of timber. If so, it must have had a *very* early origin.

The Rev. Lancelot Sharpe, M. A. Head Master of St. Saviour's Grammar School, Southwark, is the incumbent.

On the 19th of May 1554, an event is said to have occurred in connection with the church which was long commemorated in the parish. The princess Elizabeth after her imprisonment in the Tower of London, was removed, by command of Queen Mary to Woodstock Castle; and on her way thither was permitted to perform her devotions at this church. At the conclusion of the service, if the tale be true, she presented to the clerk a handsome gratuity; and he in consequence, invited several friends to dine with him, not merely on that day, but annually, until his death; after which event other individuals continued the practice, but altered the day to the date of Queen Elizabeth's accession.¹

The churchwardens' books, which are perfect from as far back as 1491, abound with interesting evidences of the state of manners at certain periods, the price of labour and materials, and the customs of our ancestors. We subjoin a few extracts, selected at random.²

"1492. Itm p^d to John Bulbeck for makig^g of the beme light weyng in olde wax XL. pound at j^d. the pound,

¹ Maitland's "History of London." p. 1058. According to another version of the story the princess herself adjourned after the service to the "King's Head," in Fenchurch-street, where she was regaled with pork and pease; and there certain persons afterwards attended annually on her birth-day in commemoration. See *Gent's Mag.* for March 1790. At the present time, a metal dish and cover are preserved in the coffee-room there, which, it is said, were used on the occasion. The dinner was held until within ten years since; when, lacking patronage, it was discontinued. The whole story has an apocryphal air, and there is no entry in the church books confirmatory.

² Mr. Sharpe, the incumbent, who kindly afforded us all the aid in his power, has made an abstract of the whole of the books up to the present time. He printed some amusing portions of it in "*The British Magazine*." Vol. III. pp. 38, 157, 417. under the signature *Archæophilus*.

iiij^s. iiij^d. Itm p^d for ij pound iiij q̄ of new wax at viij^d a pound, xxiij^d.¹

1494. Itm p^d for ij. dī of brik for a gutt. out of the hynde thurgh Kirkbies house xv.^d (250 bricks for a gutter.)

In 1509, a bellfounder received for making the great bell two several sums of 40s. and 30s.

1557. Itm to a carwar for ȳ immaghe of Allhollans XL. s.—(To represent all saints by one image, would seem to be difficult.)

1582. P^d for an howre glass xij^d.

1587. P^d to the ringers the 9th of Febr. for joye of ȳ execution of ȳ Queene of Scotts, 00. 01. 00.

1606. P^d for makeinge of three Red Crosses vpon the doores of the houses 00. 01. 00. that were infected with the plague.

1615. Receyved of the guifte of Mr. John Mun, to be spent in repayringe our pishe church and to enlarge the same towards Marke Lane, and to make a newe vestrye house ouer the church porch upon the north side of the same church 100. 00. 00.

(During the great plague of 1665, one hundred and sixty five persons died in this parish. The population at this time, (1838,) does not exceed 577 souls.)

1665. Paid for coales and fflaggotts for maintaining the fier in ȳ streets by order of ȳ Lord Maior for severall dayes and nights, and for men to attend them, 03. 17. 06.”

In 1668 is an entry of a sum paid to the ringers for joy of King James's return from Faversham, whence he had

¹ Malcolm, who examined these books, seems to have misunderstood this entry. He says, “the beam-light in 1492, weighed 42½ pounds, and John Bulbok conscientiously allowed 1d. per pound for their old wax, at the same time that he charged 8d. for the new.” *Londinium Redivivum*. This comment is uncalled for; Bulbok did not allow 1d. per pound for the old wax, but evidently charged 1d. for reworking it.

intended to leave the kingdom ; and two days afterwards appears a like entry for joy of the arrival of the Prince of Orange in London for the purpose of dethroning him !!

In 1615, the church was enlarged, as may be seen from one of the foregoing entries, and consisted then of a nave and two ailes, with various chapels and a tower. It was farther repaired soon afterwards, and escaped the fire in 1666 : but in 1671, a great part of it fell down so suddenly, that the sexton, who was digging a grave near it saved his life with difficulty. The tower, (containing two arches and columns,) and a portion of the west end escaped, and still remain to shew the character of the old building.

The following engraving affords a representation of the exterior of this part of the church at the present time.



The first stone of the restoration was laid on the 25th of June 1674, by Mr. Holland, the incumbent, and the first sermon was preached in the church on the 23rd of May 1675.

The interior is nothing more than a long narrow room, with a simple cornice around the walls. The tower protrudes at the north west angle, and affords a space for a small gallery between that and the south wall, containing an organ which was erected in 1777.¹

In a window at the east end of the south side is stained glass, representing certain coats of arms, with this inscription beneath them.

“The arms of the worshipful company of Grocers, the patrons of this living, and of Dame Margaret Slaney, by whose bounty this rectory was purchased, were restored by the Grocers' Company in the year 1824, the original arms placed in this window in the year 1664, having been lately destroyed by a storm of wind.”

Near the pulpit, which is against the south wall, is a tablet “Sacred to the memory of Jane Mary Sharpe, daughter of John Harrison, of Epping.” “Died, June 3rd, 1823. This tablet was erected by her husband, Lancelot Sharpe, M. A. F.S. A. minister of this parish, grateful for 20 years of happiness enjoyed in her society.”

In the vestry room, which is at the west end beneath the gallery, is a small stone engraved as follows :—

“Praise God for Mary Benam, widow, a good benefactor to the poore of this parish and St. Olaue's, next adjoyning, who died the 9th day of Sept. A.D. 1577. and left lands for the releife of the poore of theis two parishes to the yearlye value of £10. 14s. 8d. for ever.”

¹ The length of the church within the walls, is 78 feet, breadth 32 feet, and height 24 feet.

The tower contains six bells, the greater number of which have on them the date 1682,3. Two of them, however, are much older, (Malcolm says the date upon one is 1458) and have around them black-letter inscriptions, containing probably the name of the saint or saints, to whom they were dedicated.

During a recent tour through Normandy, the writer was present at the *consecration of a bell*; and as this is a ceremony which, although common in England previous to the Reformation, is now unknown amongst us, a brief notice of the circumstance may not be out of place.

It was at the church of St. Exupere, at Bayeux, a city celebrated for its cathedral and its historical tapestry, that the ceremony took place. A new tower and spire, Italian in the details, Norman in the outline, (probably in imitation of that which had preceded it,) had been erected on the north side of the church; and the bell, intended to be placed therein, was suspended from a scaffold on the east side of this tower. A temporary altar stood near it adorned with crucifix, candlestick, and pix, and around the bell were boys in white surplices, bearing incense; the curé and three priests of less importance in their proper robes; and several vergers and attendants in surplices with silver crosses, and elevated lanterns. The curé first read to the assembly, which consisted of about a hundred women, a long declaration of the uses of the bell,—stating that it served to call the faithful to the service of God, and to tell the various offices that were going on; that it communicated joyful or sad news, and would tend to mitigate the grief caused by the latter, or to increase the pleasure of the former;—and he begged the people to unite with him in soliciting the good will of God towards the bell. Various prayers after an established ritual were then read, and the

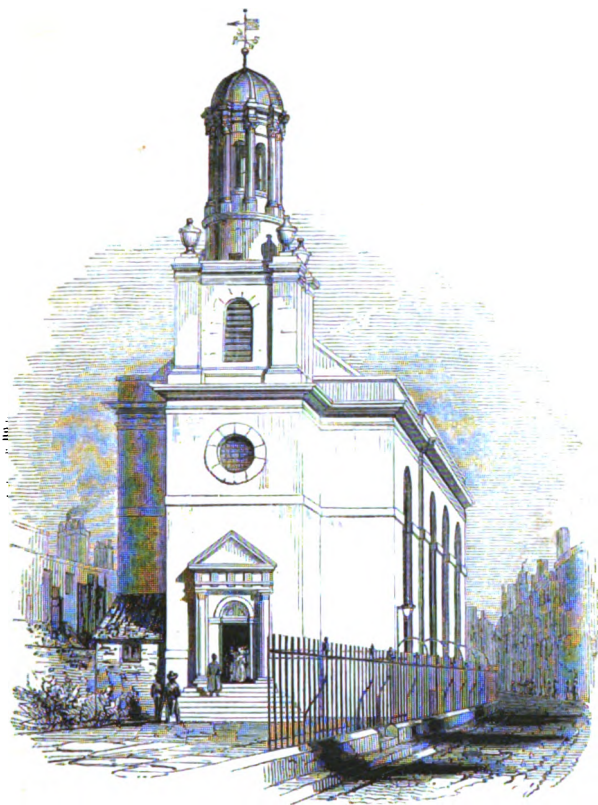
attendant priests laved the bell with a bunch of myrrh dipped into "holy water," chaunting monotonously during the whole time. A riband was then tied round the clapper, the bell was anointed by the curate with oil, and under it various powders of powerful odour were burnt. Making use of the riband the Curé struck the bell three times with the clapper; and afterwards a lady who was the god-mother of the bell,—if we may so speak,—struck it in like manner, and some of the attendants and spectators did the same thing. The clapper was then wrapped in a napkin, the inside of the bell was again fumigated, and anointed; and the whole party adjourned to the interior of the church to celebrate mass. An inscription on the outside of the bell stated that "it was given in 1838, to the church of St. Exupere by M. Jean Baptiste Gregoire Gueroult de la Bigne, blessed by M. de la Fontaine, Curé of the parish, and named *Clementine* by M. Agapit Antelme, and his wife."

ALLHALLOWS', LONDON WALL.

“The Londoners, like the Lacedæmonians of old, slight fenced cities as fit for nothing but women to live in, and look upon their own to be safe, not by the assistance of stones, but the courage of its inhabitants.”

CAMDEN.

THE wall which formerly surrounded the comparatively small space of ground constituting ancient London,—and beyond which the metropolis has spread out so enormously on all sides, that the original area forms not a tithe of the present whole, was at one time regarded as of the utmost importance to the safety of the city. The Romans, we are told, under Constantine, first walled it about with rag-stones, bonded together by layers of tiles at certain intervals; and for many years afterwards, the walls thus formed, the forts with which it was strengthened, and the ditch by which it was surrounded, were carefully maintained;—duties being levied for the purpose on various articles of merchandize sold within the city. As, however, the people advanced in numbers and in skill, and the irruptions of barbarians became less frequent, the value of London Wall was lessened, and long before Camden penned the sentence at the head of this paper, it was quite unregarded.



The church represented above, which was dedicated to All-Saints, stands adjoining to the line of old London Wall,¹ to the west of Broad Street ; and from this circumstance had its second title to distinguish it from other churches also dedicated to All-Saints.² There is no re-

¹ The sexton informed us, that when digging for a grave in the church-yard a short time since, they reached, at a depth of 13 feet from the surface, a mass of masonry, which they believed to be a portion of the London wall. This was behind the east end of the church, and about four feet from the present north wall of the yard.

² For particulars concerning the dedication to All Saints, see account of "All-hallows', Barking."

cord of its foundation. Thomas *dictus* Richer de Sanston was rector in 1335 ; but the number of rectors who had filled the office previous to that time is unknown. There is an engraving of the old church extant, which shews it to have been a small and unimportant building in the pointed style, consisting of two ailes and a low tower formed of timber. It escaped the fire of 1666 ; but in 1764 had become so dangerously dilapidated, that the parishioners were obliged to obtain an act of Parliament empowering them to take down the old edifice and rebuild it. The present church was afterwards erected, at a cost of £ 2,941. Mr. Dance the younger, was the architect, Mr. Joseph Taylor, the builder. The first stone was laid, July 10, 1765 ; the church was consecrated Sept. 8, 1767.¹ At that time, the Rev. Benjamin Mence, A.M. was rector. The present rector is the Rev. G. Davys, D. D. Dean of Chester, and Chaplain to the Queen. Dr. Davys was tutor to her Majesty before she ascended the throne.²

The interior of the church is a monument of bad taste, being not merely inappropriate, but of itself ill designed, and very ugly. Attached columns of the Ionic order at the sides of the building, support a frieze,—instead of an entablature,—from which rises a cambered ceiling, divided into a number of small panels, all absurdly overlaid with leaves and flowers, by way of ornament. A

¹ Malcolm's "*Londinium Redivivum*," Vol. II. p. 65, and Allen's "History of London," Vol. III. p. 197. This latter work contains some minutely detailed descriptions of various churches in the city, from the pen of a gentleman who has paid much attention to ecclesiastical architecture, Mr. E. J. Carlos.

² The patronage of the rectory anciently belonged to the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity, near Aldgate. At the dissolution of religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII. it devolved to the crown, and is still in the hands of the monarch.

niche-headed recess serves for the chancel ;—the upper part of this is also formed into sunk panels, each containing a flower. Light is admitted to the church from small windows on either side of the cambered ceiling. The pulpit is attached to the north wall, and is approached by a flight of steps from the vestry-room. A gallery at the west end of the church contains a very diminutive organ.

Over the communion table is a copy of Cortona's picture of Ananias restoring Paul to sight, executed by Nathaniel Dance, (afterwards knighted,) and presented by him to the church. On either side of the recess are two smaller paintings representing Moses and Aaron.

On the north side of the chancel is a tablet thus inscribed :—

“ Sacred to the memory of the Rev. William Beloe, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's, London, and of Lincoln Cathedrals, and 20 years Rector of this parish. He died April 11, 1817, in the 60th year of his age, and was interred under the chancel of this church. This memorial of his piety and resignation, his learning and his worth, is consecrated by his afflicted family.”

Mr. Beloe was the author of several works, and was one of the librarians of the British Museum. His translation of Herodotus is well known.¹

On the opposite side of the church is a large tasteless monument surmounted by a bust, commemorative of Mr. John Patience, Architect. The face of the bust bears an expression of surprise, excited without doubt, a modern writer jokingly observes, by the strange architecture which he sees around him.²

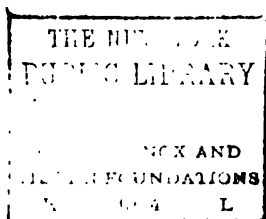
¹ Mr. Beloe at one time lived in the house in Brompton Row, which was formerly occupied by Count Rumford.

² “ Allen's History,” *ut supra*.

At the west end, near the organ gallery, two monuments belonging to the old church, and which had long lain disregarded in the vaults, have been recently erected. One is to the memory of "that worthy gentleman Edmond Hammond, Esq. who departed this life 24 Aprill, 1642," leaving a house in Shoreditch to the parish, producing then £ 10 *per annum*, but now £45, and the other to Mrs. Joan Bence, who died on the 16th of January 1684. The latter is a beautiful piece of sculpture. They are both of white marble, but being much discoloured and injured by the treatment which they had received, have been carefully painted with turpentine and colour.

The exterior of the church, with the exception of the tower, which is of stone, and is surmounted by a small Corinthian temple, is of brick, and perfectly plain. The tower itself is dumpty and ill-proportioned, and is further disfigured above the doorway by a high pediment: which, with the two columns and entablature supporting it, takes the pleasing (?) form of a sentry box.

According to the parish books, (which commence in the year 1455,) an "ancker" or hermit resided near the church, and appears to have been a benefactor to it. This part of London was not covered with houses, until comparatively a recent date, (on account of the marshy nature of the soil,) but it is notwithstanding difficult at this time to imagine the residence of a *lonely* man in the parish of All-Hallows, London wall.





Drawn by F. Macdonald.

Engraved by J. H. Le Keux.

ST. ANDREW'S BY THE WARDROBE.
Blackfriars

London: Published by J. H. Le Keux, 11, Abchurch Lane, March 1, 1859.

ST. ANDREW'S BY THE WARDROBE,

ST. ANDREW'S HILL, EARL STREET.

THE parish of St. Andrew by the Wardrobe was united after the fire of 1666, to St. Anne's, Blackfriars. The churches of both had been destroyed, and when that of the former was rebuilt, it was made to serve the two. Both these parishes abound with associations of great interest in the eyes of the antiquary and the historian; and it will be desirable therefore, as an introduction to the account of the church, to mention, although very briefly, some few circumstances connected with their early history. First, then, of St. Anne's, Blackfriars.

In the year 1276, the Lord Mayor and the Barons of London granted to Robert Kilwarby, Archbishop of Canterbury, at one time a monk of the Dominican order,¹ a portion of ground near Baynard's Castle; and there, with the aid of various individuals, and by using the materials

¹ Dominic, the founder of this order, was born in Old Castile, about the year 1170, and died in 1221. The brethren were called indifferently Dominicans, Preaching friars, Jacobins, (because their first house in France, was in the *rue St. Jacques* at Paris,) and Black-friars, from the colour of their dress. They first came into England in 1221, when they settled in Oxford. At the time of the dissolution, there were no less than fifty-eight houses of them in England and Wales.

of the old tower of Montifichet situated in the neighbourhood, and which, being dilapidated and destroyed, had been also given to him, he built a large church and residences for the black-friars. King Edward I. and Queen Eleanor were benefactors to the establishment, and ultimately it became of great importance ; many parliaments were held there, and it was used as a place of safety for the royal records.

In the reign of Henry VIII. the monastery was surrendered to the king, among the other religious establishments, and in 1550, it was sold by the succeeding monarch ; and the church, which contained the remains of many individuals of high rank, (the heart of Queen Eleanor, the body of King James of Spain, that of Sir Thomas Parr, father of Queen Katherine, and many others) was entirely destroyed. The inhabitants, being thus deprived of a place of worship, complained greatly ; and in consequence, Sir Thomas Cawarden the purchaser provided them with a chamber, wherein they were able to meet.

In the year 1597, part of the roof fell in ; and at the time that this was repaired, the inhabitants increased the size of the church considerably, as they also did in 1613 ; when the sum of £ 1546. 6s. was expended.¹ In 1666, it was entirely destroyed by fire ; and as it was not afterwards rebuilt, the site was used as a burial ground.²

¹ The church or chapel of " St. Anne within the precinct of Blackfriars," as it was ordained to be called, was consecrated on the 11th of December, 1597, by Dr. E. Stanhope.

² The precinct of Blackfriars, in common with that of many other religious houses, was held to be a place of sanctuary ; and was in consequence the resort of those who had offended the laws. The officers of the city did not dare to act within its walls ; and many men, guilty of great misdemeanors against society, there carried on their plans with impunity. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the city and the owners of Blackfriars had a long contest respecting this usage,—the city claiming the right of govern-

The parish to which that of St. Anne, Blackfriars was united, namely St. Andrew's by the Wardrobe, was originally known as St. Andrew's *juxta* Baynard's Castle: and was so called, in consequence of its nearness to that edifice, which was a strong tower erected on the banks of the Thames in the reign of William I. by one of the Baynard family, who came into England with the conqueror.

In 1213, Baynard's Castle fell into the hands of the Fitzwalters, (the chief bannerets of London, probably in fee for this castle,)¹ and with it also a certain extent of land and houses around it, which was the wardship of St. Andrew. The church may have been founded at this period. It was in the gift of the family of Fitzwalter for some time as castellans of Castle Baynard. The Castle afterwards came into the possession of the crown, and was occasionally used as a Royal residence by several sovereigns; ² and with it, or afterwards, came the right of presentation to the church, which is exercised by the monarch to this day.

The first rector of whom any mention is made, namely Robert at Mersh, was presented previously to 1322.

The patronage of St. Anne's, Blackfriars, (a curacy,) belongs to the inhabitants of that parish, by purchase from Sir George Moore, who seems to have been the represen-

ment there, and ultimately, Blackfriars was deprived of these privileges and made part of the city, fortunately for the morals and safety of society. The greater the degree of *certainty* with which temporal punishments shall follow crime, the more rapidly will crime be lessened.

¹ At the commencement of a war, he was bound to appear at the west door of St. Paul's, armed and mounted, with twenty attendants; and there to receive from the Lord Mayor the banner of the city, and with it a horse worth £20. and £20. in money.

² The Duke of Glo'ster, afterwards king Richard III. occupied this castle at the time he assumed the sovereignty. Shakspeare lays one scene of his play there. It was burnt in 1666.

tative of Sir Thomas Cawarden ; and they therefore present to the united living alternately with the crown. The Rev. John Harding, A. M. is at this time the rector.¹

The church illustrated by the accompanying views, (and sometimes erroneously called St. Anne's, Blackfriars,) was completed under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren in the year 1692, at the cost of £ 7060. 16s. 11d. The length is 79 feet, the breadth 59 feet, and the height 38 feet. The altitude of the tower is about 86 feet.²

The annexed engraving represents the interior of the church, as it appears seen from the west end. Square pillars in two stories divide it into a nave and ailes, and support a cambered ceiling above, which is formed into panels of capricious outline by moulded bands. Along the centre of the ceiling are disposed five bold wreaths of flowers, which are beautifully executed ; and below are other panels containing figures and cherubim in high relief. In the side walls are two tiers of windows to light the church, and at the east end is a large plain window with stained glass border. There is a gallery round three sides of the church.³

The altar-piece is quite plain, (consisting of pilasters, entablature and circular pediment, with an attic at the back, supporting urns) ; but the chancel is rendered peculiar in appearance by the occurrence of three large marble

¹ When the parish was first called St. Andrew's by the Wardrobe, is not exactly ascertainable. The house used as the King's Wardrobe, and which was immediately contiguous to the church, was built in the 14th century by Sir John Beauchamp : and was purchased of his executors by Edward III. "*Londinium Redivivum.*" ² "New View." p. 125.

³ An inscription on the west gallery states that it was erected in 1774. The organ was regilt in 1833, at the expense of R. Currey, Esq. At this same time the church was repaired under the direction of Mr. Teulon, Architect.

monuments of pyramidal form, against the east wall, and which may be seen in the engraving ; two being on the north side, (inscribed to the Rev. W. Romaine, and the Rev. Isaac Saunders,) and one on the south side, (dedicated to the Rev. W. Goode). Mr. Romaine's monument which was executed by Bacon in 1796, is surmounted by a fine bust of the divine, and displays in the upper part, a figure of faith standing near a sacrificial altar, with the New Testament on her arm, open at John i. 29, and pointing with a telescope to the Saviour above. On the lower part is a beautiful inscription setting forth his character.

"In a vault beneath lies the mortal part of the Rev. William Romaine, A. M. ; 30 years Rector of these united parishes, and 46 years lecturer of St. Dunstan's in the West. Raised up of God for an important work in his church ; a Scholar of extensive learning ; a Christian of eminent piety ; a Preacher of peculiar gifts and animation ; consecrating all his talents to the investigation of sacred truth :—during a ministry of more than half a century—He lived, conversed, and wrote, only to exalt the Saviour. Mighty in the Scriptures, he ably defended with eloquence and zeal the equal perfections of the Triune Jehovah exhibited in man's redemption ; the Father's everlasting love ; the Atonement, Righteousness, and complete Salvation of the Son ; the Regenerating influence of the Eternal Spirit, with the operations and enjoyments of a purifying Faith. When displaying these essential doctrines of the Gospel with a simplicity and fervour rarely united, his enlivened countenance expressed the joy of his soul ; God owned the truth, and multitudes raised from guilt and ruin to the hope of endless felicity, became seals to his ministry, the blessings and ornaments of society. Having manifested the purity of his principles in his life, to the age of 81, July 26, 1795, he departed in the 'triumph of faith,' and entered into glory.'

Mr. Romaine was chosen to the rectory of Blackfriars in 1764 ; but owing to a dispute concerning the election, —and which led to proceedings in the court of Chancery,—he was not admitted till 1766. Finding the rectory house much out of repair, and unfit for a habitation, he pulled it down, and rebuilt a substantial dwelling close to the

church. It was Mr. Romaine's custom to preach a sermon on the 2nd of March in every year, being the day of his election to the living, giving a short account of the progress of the gospel.¹

The adjoining monument,—dedicated to Mr. Saunders, the late respected minister of the parish,—is also surmounted by a bust, and presents an apotheosis. The pastor is supposed to be suddenly translated by angels, and about to receive an immortal crown, which appears in the glory above. On an open bible sculptured in the lower part of the tablet, is the last significant text uttered by his lips, “Ye are complete in Him;” and below is the following inscription:—

Isaac Saunders, A. M. died Jan. 1st. 1836, aged 54 years. He was ordained curate of this church, A. D. 1804; was elected Sunday afternoon lecturer, 1806, and rector, 1816: in all which offices, receiving mercy of the Lord to be faithful, as a Preacher, he shunned not to declare all the counsel of God:—as a Pastor he watched for souls as one that must give account; as a Christian he shewed himself a pattern of good works; until after having made full proof of his ministry during a space of thirty years, and while in the act of preaching, the words of his text inscribed above being still on his lips, his spirit was translated from these earthly courts to worship with the saints in light, and dwell for ever with the Lord. His mortal remains, interred in the chancel vault, await the day of their redemption, when they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars for ever and ever. This monument is raised by the inhabitants of these united parishes, and many mourning friends, to the glory and the praise of God.”

The cause of Mr. Saunders' *death* was an enlargement of the heart. On his decease becoming known to the parish, the greatest sorrow was manifested, and a subscription was immediately commenced for the erection of a monument to commemorate his worth, which in a short

¹ For some additional memoranda concerning Mr. Romaine, see the account of *St. Dunstan's in the West*: ante.

time amounted to £ 370. The present erection is from the design of Mr. Samuel Manning.

The monument to Mr. Goode is by J. Bacon, Junior. On the tablet is represented an angel seated on a sarcophagus, and holding the Testament ;—it is thus inscribed :—

“ Sacred to the memory of the Rev. William Goode, M. A. whose mortal remains lie deposited in the chancel vault beneath. He was nine years curate and lecturer, and twenty one years rector of these united parishes. In doctrine he shewed uncorruptness, in preaching gravity, in conduct sincerity : uniting superior talents with steady perseverance, and considerable attainments with sound judgment, he successfully devoted them to the service of the sanctuary, and adorned the truths of the gospel by the purity of his life. In the midst of his days and the vigour of his intellect, he was called to his rest on the 15th of April 1816, in the 55th year of his age. By his removal, many beneficent institutions have lost an able advocate ; a laborious minister has been taken from these parishes, an invaluable parent from his family, and a faithful monitor from his friends ; who in token of their esteem have erected this monument to perpetuate his worth.”

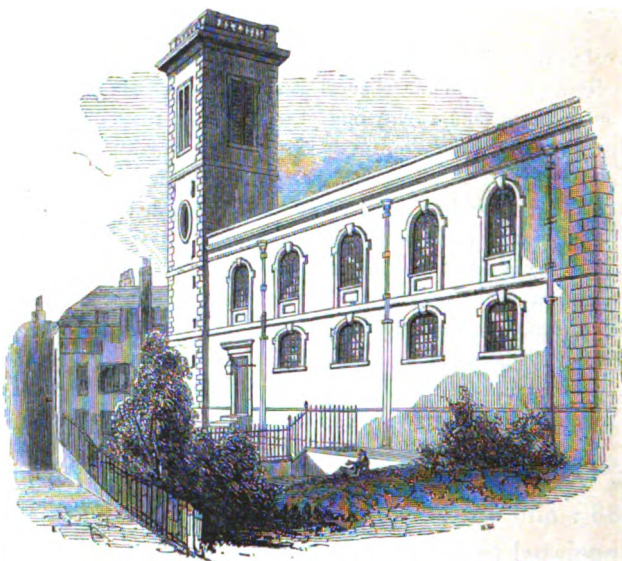
Mr. Goode became curate of the parish of St. Andrew's in 1786 : and on the death of Mr. Romaine in 1795, he was appointed to the living, (on the petition of the parishioners) by Lord Chancellor Loughborough. In 1799, Mr. Goode established a soup house in Blackfriars, which was the origin of the “ Association for the relief of the poor of the city of London ; ”¹ and in 1809, he formed a Sunday school in the parish, probably the first that was opened in the city.

Near these last mentioned monuments, are others in memory of the widow of Mr. Romaine, (ob. Oct. 3rd. 1801.) of Mr. Saunders' widow, (ob. May 30, 1837.)

¹ During the distribution, at the premises of the Association, commencing on the 27th December, 1837, and continuing in active operation until the 19th of March, 1838, 1,136½ tons of coals, and 188 tons and 19 cwt. of potatoes, were sold to the applicants recommended by subscribers, at very reduced prices.

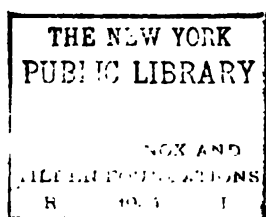
and of his daughter Mary who died on the 5th of June, 1837.¹

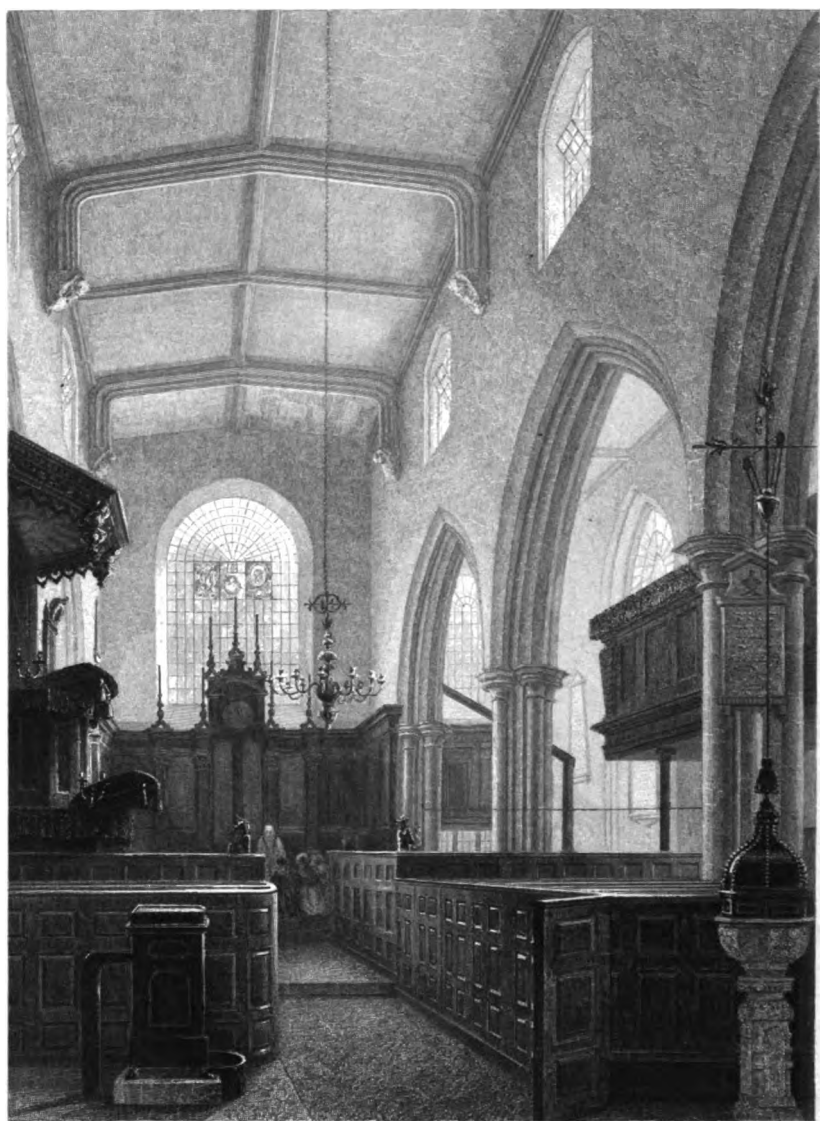
The exterior of the church, which is here represented, is constructed of brick, with stone dressings, and is devoid of architectural pretensions.²



¹ The tablet to Mrs. Saunders was erected by the ladies of the parish.

² The length of the church is 75 feet, the breadth 59 feet, and the height 38 feet. The square tower is about 86 feet in height. "*New View of London.*" p. 125.





Drawn by F. Mackenzie

Engraved by J. Turnbull

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,
IPSWICH STREET.

London: Published by T. Agnew & Sons, March 17 1856.

ST. ETHELBURGA'S,

BISHOPSGATE STREET.

THE reign of Ethelbert, the fourth king of Kent, is memorable in British annals, as being that in which Christianity was first publicly recognised in this country. Himself the convert, and afterwards the protector, of Augustine the missionary from Rome, he speedily induced his people to give heed to the preaching of that apostle and his followers, and (although without actively exerting himself in the cause,) materially assisted the progress of religion. His queen, Bertha, had been baptized even long before his conversion : and his daughter Ethelburga, or, as it is sometimes written, Edilberga, was also a christian ; so that they afforded in themselves an example of great weight.

It was to this daughter Ethelburga,—the first christian princess in England, and the wife of Edwin, king of Northumberland,—that the little church under consideration was dedicated. She herself died in the 7th century, in a monastery which she built after the death of her husband ; but when the church was founded is unknown. The first rector mentioned by Newcourt, is Robert Kilwardeby,

who held the living previous to 1366 ; and this appears to be the earliest circumstance touching the church that is known.

The advowson was vested in the prioress and nuns of St. Helen's, and continued in their hands until the dissolution of monasteries in 1539 ; when it devolved to the crown. It was afterwards granted by Queen Elizabeth to the Bishop of London and his successors ; and since then it has not changed hands. The present rector is the Rev. William Parker, A. M.

The accompanying engraving represents the interior of the church, as seen looking towards the south east ; from which it may be observed to consist of a nave and south aisle, separated by plain clustered columns and pointed arches which support a clerestory, wherein are small windows. The ceiling, which is nearly flat, (sloping a little towards the sides,) and is divided into compartments by plain tie-beams supported on corbels, has been recently constructed under the able direction of Mr. William Grellier, Architect.¹ There are long pointed-headed windows without mullions in the south wall of the aisle, and corresponding openings, now bricked up, in the north wall of the nave, leading to the opinion that there never was a corresponding aisle on that side. The general character of the architecture renders it probable that this building was constructed in the fifteenth century. The altar-piece, erected afterwards, and at a time when congruity of style was not considered important, consists of small Corinthian columns and entablature ; the whole, mean in itself, and quite out

¹ The amount of the contract for executing the alterations, was a little more than £200. Previously, a roof of a ruder character than the present and of which the tie-beams and king posts were exposed, covered the church.

of place. The window above it contains the arms of the city of London, the arms of the Sadlers' Company, and those of the Vintners' Company in stained glass, together with a small head in the same material.

In the aisle is a gallery of curious workmanship, which was erected in 1630, at the cost of "Owen Saint Peere of this parish."¹ A more modern gallery at the west end contains a small organ. The stone font, represented in the foreground of the engraving, is a curious specimen of the mongrel style of design which, in the reign of Elizabeth and of James, preceded a more perfect knowledge of Italian architecture in England. There are several monumental tablets against the walls, but none requiring description.

At the west end of the church is a small tower which was formerly open to the main building. The large pointed arch springing from clustered columns and spanning the nave, is visible in the upper part of the tower.²

The entrance to the church is between the two shops which project in front of it.³

Above them and over the entrance, is seen part of an obtusely pointed window, divided into three lights with cinque-foil heads. This west wall is formed of rubble work ;—that is, of unsquared stones and mortar, the interstices being filled in with other smaller stones.

According to an engraving of the church published in 1736, the west wall then terminated in a pedimental form,

¹ Stow's "Survey." B. II. p. 99.

² In the upper part of the tower a curious sculptured figure of stone was formerly preserved. Some few years ago it was removed, to serve as a guide to the modeller in the preparation of a silver figure which now crowns the beadle's staff. Its after fate is a mystery.

³ In the porch are some remains of carving of the 16th century. The door of the church is pointed.

4 **ST. ETHELBURGA'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET.**

and had large openings or embrasures in it. Above the tower was an octagon spire of wood.¹

¹ The length of the church within the walls is 54 feet on the north side, and 56 feet 6 inches on the south side; the breadth 26 feet 3 inches at the east end, and 29 feet 3 inches at the west end. The height is 30 feet 9 inches to the centre of the ceiling.

ST. MARY'S AT HILL,

THAMES STREET.¹

IN Nichols's "Illustrations of the manners and expenses of Antient Times," there are some curious particulars of the old church of St. Mary : from which we may gather that it had a cross aisle, or transept, and two aisles to the nave ; that there were seven altars in it, and that it was well appointed.² It must have been of ancient foundation, for we know that in 1336, Rose de Wrytell founded a chauntry there : and that in 1337, Richard Hackney presented Nigellus *dictus* Dalleye, to the rectory. At the end of the 15th century the north aisle was rebuilt, and various large repairs executed : and in 1500 a south aisle was commenced on the site of the Abbot of Waltham's kitchen, as well as the steeple at the west end.³

¹ Called in old records, *S. Mariæ ad Montem*.

² The registers speak of a Pardon church-yard attached. There was a similar place on the north side of St. Paul's Cathedral.

³ During the prosecution of these reinstatements, according to Fabian, a coffin of decayed timber was found, which had therein the body of a woman, the skin whereof was whole, and the joints pliable. After remaining above ground for some time, an unpleasant odour was evolved, and it was therefore again buried. An inscription shewed that it was the body of Alice, wife of Richard Hackney, who was sheriff in the year 1321 ; so that it had lain there probably 160 years before it was disinterred.

Stow mentions the names of various individuals who were buried in the church ; among them the following had served the office of lord mayor. Nicholas Exton, in 1387. William Cambridge, in 1420. William Remington, in 1500. Sir Thomas Blanke, in 1582, and Sir Cuthbert Buckle, in 1593.

By the fire of London, the church was seriously injured, but not entirely destroyed ; for though the interior, and the east end were rebuilt by Wren between 1672 and 1677, the old tower and several of the walls were left standing. After the restoration was completed, the parish of St. Andrew Hubbard was united to that of St. Mary at Hill, and the church was made to serve the inhabitants of both parishes.¹

Within a comparatively short period of time, the west end and tower have been taken down and rebuilt of brick, and even later still, other portions of the exterior have been reinstated.

The whole area of the building is an oblong figure, 96 feet long, 60 feet broad, and (to the centre of the cupola within the church) 38 feet high. An ambulatory is formed at the west end of it, and the body of the church is thereby rendered nearly square.

Four Italian doric columns placed within the area support entablatures proceeding from pilasters against the side walls, so as to produce a cruciform arrangement of the ceiling. The centre space between the four columns is

¹ The advowson of St. Mary's belongs to the Parishioners, having been purchased by them about 1638. That of St. Andrew's is vested in the Duke of Northumberland, and the right of presentation to the united rectory, is therefore exercised by him and the parishioners alternately. The Rev. W. J. Rodber, M. A. is now rector. He was appointed by the parishioners. The Rev. H. T. Curry is curate.

covered by a cupola ornamented with plain sunk panels, and Grecian fret-work: the arms of the cross are arched. Two large windows, north and south, have stained glass borders around them, and a "glory" in the upper part.

The altar-piece is a confused composition of Corinthian columns, entablature and pediment, carved in oak.

Against the north wall amongst many other tablets is one to Mr. John Woods, who died in 1658.

Against the east wall, at the south side, is a plain slab thus inscribed :—

"Within the communion rails lies interred the body of the Rev. John Brand, 22 years and 6 months the faithful rector of this, and the united parish of St. Andrew Hubbard. He was also perpetual curate of Cramlington, in the county of Northumberland; and he was Fellow, and Secretary, of the Society of Antiquaries of London. He died 11th of September 1806, in the 63rd year of his age. His affectionate Aunt, Mrs. Ann Wheatley, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne has erected this monument to his memory."

Near the last is a monument to Samuel Wilson, Esq. deputy of the Ward of Billingsgate, who was buried in a vault under the church in 1834. A sculptured tablet to John Harvey, Esq. (ob. Oct. 12. 1700.) displays some beautiful workmanship by Kidwell. Servington Savery, who was evening lecturer of this parish for 33 years, is commemorated by a tablet against the south wall. He died on the 1st of May, 1818.

The exterior of the east end of the church, as represented on the following page, stands in Thames Street. It appears to be the only remaining portion of Wren's design; and even if this had been destroyed, the great master's reputation would have lost nothing. The broken pediment in the centre, a form much used during Wren's time, is now justly repudiated, as contrary to reason, and therefore offensive to good taste.



The rectory house which adjoins this end of the church on the south side, was rebuilt in 1834.¹

¹ The fellowship Porters attend annually at this church on the first Sunday after Midsummer day.



ST BRIDES,
Fleet Street

London, Published by G. & A. S. Street, Apr. 17. 1839.

ST. BRIDE'S;

FLEET STREET.

CAMDEN says, that Kildare in Ireland was eminent in the first ages of the Irish church as the birth-place or residence of the pious virgin *Bridgid*: who lived about a thousand years ago, (this was written at the end of the 16th century) and was well known in England and Scotland, as well as Ireland.¹ She died about the year 525, and according to what the same author elsewhere says, was buried at *Dunum*, now called, Down, with Patrick and Columba in one tomb, whereon was written,—

‘ Hi tres in Duno tumulo tumulantur in uno,
Brigida, Patricius, atque Columba pius.’

It was to this Bridget, or Bride, as she has been called since, and not to the Danish widow of the same name, who, several centuries after, instituted the order of the nuns of St. Bridget, that the church under consideration, was dedicated. It is the only one in the city that is so called, and was probably founded at a very remote date; although the earliest information we have concerning it, is the fact, that three rectors are spoken of as having held the living previously to the year 1362. The patronage of

¹ “*Britannia*,” Gibson’s Edit. p. 989.

the vicarage is vested in the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. It was formerly a rectory, probably till the year 1529; and was in the presentation of the Abbot and Convent of Westminster. After the dissolution of the convent, Henry VIII. formed Westminster into a bishopric, and bestowed St. Bride's upon the new diocesan. Queen Mary afterwards reinstated the abbot, and restored the living to him; but in the reign of Edward VI. things were again changed, and it was granted to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, who had been restored. The present highly-gifted incumbent the Rev. Thos. Dale, M.A. was instituted in the month of January 1835.¹

The old church is said to have been a very small building previously to 1480; about which time William Venor added a nave and side ailes, making the old part serve as the choir:² and recorded his assistance by causing the figure of a vine to be sculptured in the stone-work, both inside and out;—"a rebus of his name," says Stow, "as if it had been Vinor."³ Among the various individuals buried there, we find Wynkyn de Worde the noted printer, who flourished during the reign of Henry VII. and Sir Richard Baker, the author of the "Chronicles of the

¹ The living of St. Bride's became vacant on the 6th of January 1834, by the promotion of Dr. Joseph Allen to the bishopric of Bristol. The presentation to the living thus devolved, for that turn only, upon his late Majesty William IV, by virtue of his prerogative royal; and by him, at the recommendation of Sir Robert Peel, then prime minister, Mr. Dale was presented,—a preferment, which, we have reason to know, was quite unsought for on his part.

² "The partition betwixt the old work and the new, sometime prepared as a screne to be set up in the hall of the Duke of Somerset's house in the Strand, was bought for eight-score pounds, and set up in the year 1557." "*Stow's Survey, Strype's Edit.* B. III. p. 265.

³ We have elsewhere mentioned a somewhat similar circumstance at St. Mary's, Woolnoth.

Kings of England." The latter died in the Fleet prison in 1644.

The Earl of Dorset, in 1610, gave to the parish a large piece of ground on the west side of Farringdon Street, to be used as a cemetery, on condition that they should not bury on the south side of the church which faced his mansion, in Dorset court. After the great fire of 1666, by which this house was burnt, the parish obtained an annulment of this restriction.¹

By the same fire which consumed Dorset house, the old church was entirely destroyed; and for some time the parishioners appear to have been deprived of a place of worship; for the present edifice was not constructed until 1680. Sir Christopher Wren was the architect; Mr. William Dickenson the superintending surveyor. The cost was £11,430. The steeple was not commenced until some time afterwards; for according to an entry in the parish books, the first stone was laid October 4th, 1701. It was completed in 1703.

The steeple as left by Wren, was 234 feet in height from the ground, in consequence of which great elevation, and from the want of proper precautions, it was twice seriously injured by lightning. On the first of these occurrences, namely in June 1764, so much damage was done, that it was found requisite to take down 85 feet of the spire. The metal vane, the cramps with which the masonry was secured, and the other iron work employed in the construction, led the electric fluid down the steeple, in the

¹ Relative to the Dorset family it may be remarked, that some of the biographers of the celebrated Earl of that name, better known in the reign of Queen Elizabeth as Sackvil, Lord Buckhurst, state that his heart and hand were buried in St. Bride's church-yard. The register books do not appear to contain any notice of the circumstance. He died in 1608.

absence of any continued or better conductor; and as at each point where the connection was broken off, a violent disruption necessarily ensued; the stone-work was rent in all parts, and projected from its situation. One stone weighing nearly 80 pounds, was thrown over the east end of the church, and fell on the roof of a house in Bride Lane, while another was forced from the bottom of the spire through the roof of the church into the north gallery. Mr. afterwards Sir William Staines, was employed to repair the damage; and in doing so he lowered the spire, eight feet, either by direction of the parish authorities, or on his own responsibility, without as it would appear, any sufficient reason for this mutilation.¹ The whole cost of the injury caused by the lightning at this time, was estimated at £ 3000. On the recurrence of this accident which took place in 1803, the damage was much less considerable.

Pursuing the chain of circumstances forming the history of the church, and before entering upon any examination of the building, we may here speak of the alterations which were made in the approaches to it from Fleet Street in the year 1825. Previous to that time, the symmetrical and graceful steeple which the church possesses, was entirely shut out from view by surrounding houses; and there was no situation nearer than Blackfriars bridge, (still one of the best positions) from which it could be advantageously viewed. On the 14th of November, 1824, however, a fire broke out in Fleet Street, and destroying many of the houses which had shrouded the church for

¹ The upper part of the spire was for a long time preserved entire on the premises of a mason in Old Street Road, near St. Agnes le Clare. The Philosophical Transactions for 1764, contain two papers, one by W. Watson, Esq., and the other by E. Delaval, Esq.; giving an extended account of the damage done by the lightning on this occasion.



Designed by E. Macdonald.

Engraved by J. Thornehill.

ST BRIDE'S.
Fleet Street.

London. Published by G. Tilt, Fleet Street, April 1. 1849



more than 120 years, shewed what an ornamental feature of the metropolis had been thus long hidden. A public meeting was called, to consider the best means of preserving a view of the church ; a subscription was entered into, for the purchase of the ground next the street, and J. B. Papworth, Esq. Architect, having been directed to prepare plans for a passage way leading up to the church, submitted the design, which was afterwards executed.¹ This is known as ' St. Bride's avenue,' and is partly shewn in the annexed engraving of the steeple, representing it as viewed from the north side of Fleet Street.²

St. Bride's steeple is unquestionably, a most successful and beautiful design, as well as a fine specimen of Wren's skill in construction. Each of the four octagon stories pierced with openings, and which compose the lower part of the spire, is beautifully proportioned, and together, in their mutual relations, they are most harmonious. The parts are simple, almost severe ; the effect of the whole agreeable and good. Every succeeding writer who has described this church, has lauded the steeple without reserve, pronouncing it second in beauty only to that of Bow church,—Wren's masterpiece in this class of design. On the first

¹ To this undertaking the inhabitants contributed liberally : as did Archbishop Howley, then Bishop of London. The cost of the alterations was very great, for as all of the houses were insured, the owners required remuneration, as if for new erections. The late John Blades, Esq. of Ludgate Hill, was the chief promoter of the improvements, and is said to have given £ 6,000. towards it, in consequence of a deficiency to that amount in the subscription. In Hone's "*Every Day Book*," Vol. I. col. 85, a view is given of the church as it appeared after the fire.

² The first stone was laid on the 3rd of November, 1825, by Mr. Blades, assisted by the talented architect, in a mass of masonry about the centre of the west side of the avenue, accompanied by a vessel containing pieces of the last coinage of the realm, and a brass plate with an explanatory inscription upon it.

consideration of it, an examiner may not be disposed implicitly to assent to this opinion, feeling that the mere repetition of the same forms, although in the end productive of good effect, as it does not call for the exercise of much inventive power, is not entitled to the highest degree of admiration ; and that as this steeple displays less variety than many others by the same master, it has less claim to praise. Further consideration, we think, may lead to a different opinion in this case. To pile story upon story without good result, is not difficult, and requires little genius. To do so and produce the effect here attained, is quite the reverse, and needs the soundest judgment, and much taste ; and we are disposed therefore to believe, that St. Bride's steeple may be confidently appealed to by Wren's admirers, as one of the best of his numerous works. In height it approaches nearer to the exquisite spires which belong to, and characterize the pointed style of architecture, than any other example, as it does too, in lightness of effect, and in gracefulness. It is still very far from possessing the same degree of beauty which belongs to some of those matchless productions of human skill ; but then on the other hand, it has a charm in common with other spires designed by Wren, peculiarly its own ; namely, as a record of a difficulty overcome. A spire does not belong to Italian architecture, it may in fact be regarded as a violation of a great principle of the style,—which is horizontality ; and it therefore required no ordinary effort of genius so to introduce and fashion it, as to render it homogeneous with a building so designed. This effort Wren successfully made, and it has been justly said to be nearly equal in degree to what would be necessary to invent an entirely new species of building.

The two lower stories of the spire are Tuscan, the third

is Ionic, and the fourth Composite. At the angles of the parapet crowning the tower, from which the steeple rises, vases are introduced, as they are also at the base of the obelisk which terminates the spire, by which means all harsh transitions of form are avoided, and the outline of the whole, from the tower to the vane is rendered pyramidal.

The upper story of the tower with its circular-headed pediments, presents the somewhat singular feature of an attached Corinthian column at each angle, which in this case is not altogether productive of good effect. The *entasis* of the column being strongly marked, gives to the outline a crippled appearance, inducing at first sight the idea, that the superincumbent weight has caused the walls to bulge at the centre of the story.¹

The exterior of the east end of the building is neat, and the dressings of the great window are boldly designed.

The interior of the church consists—besides the principal area—of a porch formed within the tower, and a vestibule beneath the organ gallery, separated from the congregational part of the edifice by a glazed screen. In the annexed engraving of the interior, the general arrangement can be seen. An arcade of coupled columns on either side divides the area into nave and aisles. The ceiling is waggon-headed, or arched; and is formed into five com-

¹ The present extreme height of the steeple from the ground to the ball, is 226 feet. The height of the tower to the top of the parapet is 120 feet. The height of the side walls of the church, 33 feet. Britton's "*Public Buildings of London*," which see, for plan and sections of the church, and an excellent description, by E. W. Brayley, Esq.

In the north face of the tower is an illuminated clock, which was constructed in the year 1827. It was intended to have been the first of the kind in London; but although commenced before that of St. Giles' in the Fields was not finished till some time afterwards.

partments by ornamental bands, (one over each column) which spring from shields of capricious design. Within each compartment are square panels, and an oval window on each side, in openings prepared for them. The ceiling of the aisles is groined. The front of the gallery at the sides and end, which is of oak, is supported on pilasters attached to the doubled columns.

A recess at the east end, (the same in width as the nave, and whole height of the church) forms the chancel, and this is lavishly decorated. The altar-piece, as may be seen in the engraving, is in two stories, surmounted by a circular-headed pediment: the whole is veined in imitation of various marbles, and is ornamented with panels, niches and gilded wreaths.¹ In the large window which occupies the chief portion of the composition, is a copy in stained glass, of Rubens' famous picture of the descent from the cross, now in Antwerp Cathedral. This was executed by Mr. Muss in 1824, 5. and is a fine production; although it does not give a perfect idea of the original picture. The whole of the light is thrown upon the body of our Saviour, while the rest of the painting is quite obscure, producing the sort of effect that Rembrandt would have given to the subject had he treated it, rather than that with which Rubens has invested it. The fine group of women at the foot of the cross is quite undiscoverable. Beneath the window are some Corinthian columns, gilt, supporting

¹ This altar-piece was put up from the designs of Mr. Deykes, architect, in 1823; at which time the church was generally repaired at the cost of £ 4,940. 7s. 7d.

In 1792, and 1796, two acts of Parliament were obtained for repairing the church, and for raising money to defray the expenses. The whole of the church is of Portland stone.

an entablature, and which have a mean appearance from their small size.¹

A font of marble with a sculptured shield, enclosing the arms of the donor and these words, "*Deo et ecclesiae ex dono Henrici Hothersall A.D. 1615.*" stands at the west end of the building.² Against the walls and in the pavement are many monumental inscriptions; few of them, however, require notice. On a flat stone about the middle of the centre aisle, the burial of Samuel Richardson and his wife and family, is recorded without comment. This was Richardson the novelist, author of *Sir Charles Grandison*, *Clarissa Harlowe*, and *Pamela*; works, which although they have ceased to be popular, played an important part in forming the manners and regulating the taste of the last generation; and now serve as valuable pictures of a state of society which no longer exists. Richardson died on the 4th of July, 1761.

Against the north wall of the church is a plain marble tablet inscribed to the memory of the Rev. John Pridden, M.A. and F.S.A. who was curate of the parish for 25 years. Mr. Pridden was well known as an antiquary: among other undertakings "he was deeply and anxiously engaged making for the use of government an epitome of the earlier rolls of Parliament,—a work of toil, which for 30 years occupied his every leisure moment, and at length brought him to the grave." He died on the 5th of April, 1825.

Nearer to the east end is a brass plate in memory of the

¹ The cost of the stained glass window, including the iron work on the outside which was thought necessary to preserve it, was about £ 600.

² The length of the church in the clear of the walls, and exclusive of the tower, is 99 feet: the width is 58 feet, and the height to the crown of the arch is 42 feet 6 inches.

wife and children of John Nichols, Esq. author of the "History of Leicestershire," and other valuable works. The former died, February 18, 1776. The name of his second wife is also recorded. In the vestibule at the west end among various other tablets, is one to Isaac Romily, F.R.S. This, as well as a monument to the memory of the wife of William Dove, D.D. and vicar of this parish, now on the wall of the north stair-case leading to the gallery, was formerly at the east end of the church. Mr. Romily died on the 13th of December, 1759.

Against the south side of the porch beneath the tower, is a monument to Alderman Waithman; the inscription whereon states, that he was, "in five parliaments one of the representatives of this great metropolis. The friend of liberty in evil times, and of parliamentary reform in its adverse days; it was at length his happiness to see that great cause triumphant, of which he had been the intrepid advocate from youth to age."

The vestry room which stands at the south west corner of the church, was erected in 1797. It contains several views of the church, an engraving of the descent from the cross, and a small stone tablet inscribed to Dame Elizabeth Travell, who died on the 17th of April, 1686. This latter was found in the west vault, on the 10th of September, 1800.¹

Near the church was one of the "holy wells" with which London abounded, the waters of which were supposed to possess peculiar virtues, if taken at particular times. It was named, after the saint to whom the church was dedi-

¹ The burial ground contains a number of flat grave stones, few of which however are legible. Amongst them on the south side is one to the memory of William Bringley, a celebrated political printer. In his latter days he was chiefly supported by Mr. Nichols.

cated, St. Bride's well ; and gave its name to the hospital that was founded near it by Edward VI. and that was afterwards converted to a house of correction—Bridewell. The churchyard at the east end of the church, or next Bride Lane, is considerably elevated above the road ; and there an iron pump in a niche formed below the burial ground, marks the site of the well.

The London house of the Bishop of Salisbury was situated near the church ; the name is retained by the adjoining square. Near to the end of Dorset Street, leading from Salisbury Square towards the Thames, was situated the " Whitefriars " Theatre ; probably one of the earliest buildings for dramatic entertainments that were erected in the metropolis. It was destroyed in 1580, re-erected in 1629, and suppressed by the Puritans in 1648.

The great plague of 1665, 6, committed sad ravages in St. Bride's parish. The average mortality has been for centuries about 15 per month ; but in that year, 610 were buried in August ; 634 in September ; and 247 in October ; amounting together to 1491 persons. In the three corresponding months of the ensuing year, only 19 persons were buried.

ST. CATHERINE'S COLEMAN,

FENCHURCH STREET.

THIS edifice stands on the east side of Church Row—a turning on the south side of Fenchurch Street ; and is so surrounded by houses as to be almost undiscoverable. The history of its predecessor, so far as we know, may be dispatched in very few words. A church was founded here, at all events previously to 1346, as Newcourt records the name of the rector at that date. About the year 1489, William White, who was then lord mayor, probably rebuilt or added the south aisle.¹ In 1624, a new gallery was constructed.

Among the various epitaphs in the church, was a long one on the monument of Mrs. Barners, the commencement of which is pretty enough to be reprinted ;—

“In ancient times, the friends surviving gave
Some rich memorial to the dead friend's grave,
Gold, pearls, or gems, which custom did intend ;
Our riches ought to wait upon our friend
In life and death. O blessed ages, when
Men parted fortunes, and not fortunes men !

¹ His figure and name in stained glass, appeared in one of the windows. Strype's edition of “Stow's Survey.” B. II. p. 81.

But now perverted are our present ends,
That for wealth sell the fame of living friends ;
The dead we live by, now can scant afford
The rites and sacrifice of one good word :
Of which, lest I be one, though I can bring
(For worthy obsequie) no precious thing ;
My gratitude presents unto her hearse,
My tears for balme, for offering, my sad verse."

The church remained in its original state until 1734, with the exception of various repairs and additions, which seem to have given it a somewhat heterogeneous appearance ;—but in that year, the surrounding ground having become so much raised as almost to bury the old church, it was taken down, and the present most ugly and inelegant structure raised in its stead, at the expense of the parish, under authority of two acts of parliament which enabled the parishioners to raise money by way of annuities.

The right of presentation to the church was formerly vested in the dean of St. Martin's le Grand. It afterwards belonged to the abbot and convent of Westminster, and was ultimately given by Queen Mary to the bishop of London and his successors for ever. The present rector, the Rev. Thomas Horne, brother of Sir William Horne, the late solicitor general, succeeded the Rev. Townsend Andrews, in 1812.¹

The fabric as it now stands, and which is represented by the following engraving, is quite undeserving of illustration, except as serving as an evidence of the improvement which has taken place in public taste. It may be confidently stated that no parish in the metropolis would now allow such a piece of ugliness to be erected. It is built of brick, and has rusticated dressings of stone around the windows and doors.

¹ Mr. Townsend left £ 100 to the poor of the parish.



The interior presents merely a plain room with a flat ceiling coved at the sides, ornamented by one large oval panel with a flower in the centre. The altar-piece stands within a circular-headed recess at the east end, and is quite plain.

Amongst various monumental tablets, is one to Mr. Henry Rivington, late vestry-clerk of the parish, and brother of the well known publisher of that name. He died June the 9th, 1829.

Beneath the church there are large and commodious vaults, (approached by a door at the west end of the building) wherein a peculiarity is practised, namely, that instead of depositing coffins in the vaults themselves, graves of ordinary depth are there dug, wherein they are buried.

ST. ANNE AND AGNES',

ALDERSGATE STREET.

THIS church was formerly called St. Anne in the Willows, but from what circumstance it took this name, Stow professes not to know, unless, he adds, it was as some people say, from willows growing thereabout. Newcourt mentions a tradition which was current in the parish, that the church was built by two sisters, named Anne and Agnes; but there does not seem to be any foundation for the story. It was burnt down in 1548; but was shortly afterwards reinstated. In 1629, the steeple, which had probably been preserved from the fire, had become much dilapidated: and it was in consequence repaired; at which same time, various improvements were made in the church-yard. In 1666, however, the whole building was again destroyed by fire; and in 1680, the present structure was erected on its site by Sir Christopher Wren.

Among the monuments in the church, was an old stone inscribed with verses, the first lines of which were thus curiously arranged;—

Qu	an	tris	di	c	vul	stra
os	guis	ti	ro	um	nere	vit
H	san	Chris	mi	t	mu	la.

In this distich, the last syllable of each word in the upper line is the same as that of each corresponding word in the last line, and is to be found in the centre ; so that it reads thus :—

Quos anguis tristi diro cum vulnere stravit,
Hos sanguis Christi miro tum munere lavit.

The advowson of St. Anne's formerly belonged to the dean of the ancient collegiate church of St. Martin le Grand. Henry VII. annexed St. Martin's to the Abbey of Westminster, and with it, this and other livings which belonged to St. Martin's. Queen Mary, in the first year of her reign, gave the advowson of St. Anne's to the bishop of London, by whom the patronage is still exercised. After the fire of 1666, the parish of St. John Zachary was united to St. Anne's ; the right of presentation to which is vested in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, who therefore, present to the united rectory alternately with the bishop.¹ The present rector is the Rev. John Hutchins, M. A.

The interior of the church is made cruciform in appearance, by the introduction of four small Corinthian columns on plinths, within the area. Entablatures pass from the columns to the walls ; and from these entablatures at each side of the church, an arched recess is formed, ornamented with panels and flowers. In each angle of the building, the ceiling is flat, and presents a large circular wreath of flowers and cherubim. The altar-piece is insignificant, but it is proposed to improve the appearance of this end of the

¹ The church of St. John Zachary was in Maiden Lane. It was destroyed by the fire of 1666, and not rebuilt. The church was of very early foundation. It was mentioned by Diceto in the 12th century.

church, by the introduction of some stained glass in the window above the communion table.¹



Of the exterior, part of which is represented above, very little can be said. The south entrance, which was originally executed in red brick, as indeed was the remainder of the church, has been lately restored in stone. The walls are now covered with compo.'

The original cost of the church, was £ 2448. 10d. It is 53 feet every way, and 35 feet high. The height of the tower and turret is 84 feet.

¹ The whole of the interior has been lately repaired and decorated. The stained glass is in progress of execution.

ST. BENE'T'S, GRACE-CHURCH STREET.

DICETO mentions "*S. Benedicti Gars-Church*," in his survey made at the end of the 12th century; so that it was evidently founded at an early period of our history. It was dedicated to St. Benedict, (vulgarized to St. Bene't) the founder of the Benedictine order of monks;¹ and according to Stow, was called Grass-church, to distinguish it from other churches of the same name, because that the herb market was held opposite its western door. Weever mentions only one monument of an early date, which was in the church; it was inscribed, "Prey for the saulygs of Henry Denne and Joan his wyf, theyr fadyrs, theyr modyrs, bredyrs, and good frendys, and of al Christian saulygs Jesu haue mercy, Amen, who departyd this lif MCCCCLXXXI." ²

The parish books contain many curious entries, marking important æras in the history of the church. On the ascension of Queen Mary, in 1553, for example, appear,—

"Paid to a plasterer for washing owte and defacing of such Scriptures as in the tyme of King Edward VI. were

¹ See a notice of St. Bene't, in the account of "St. Bene't's, Paul's Wharf." *ante*.

² "Funeral Monuments," Edit. 1631. p. 416.

written aboute the chirche and walls, we being comāded so to do by ye right hon. ye lord bishopp of Winchester, 1^d chan^r of England, 3s. 4d.” and, “Paid to the paynters for the making ye Roode, with Mary and John, £ 6.” While in the first year of Queen Elizabeth’s reign, 1558, occur these entries ; “Payd to a carpenter for pulling downe the Roode and Mary, 4s. & 2d.” “Paid three labourers one day for pulling down the altars and John, 2s. 4d.”

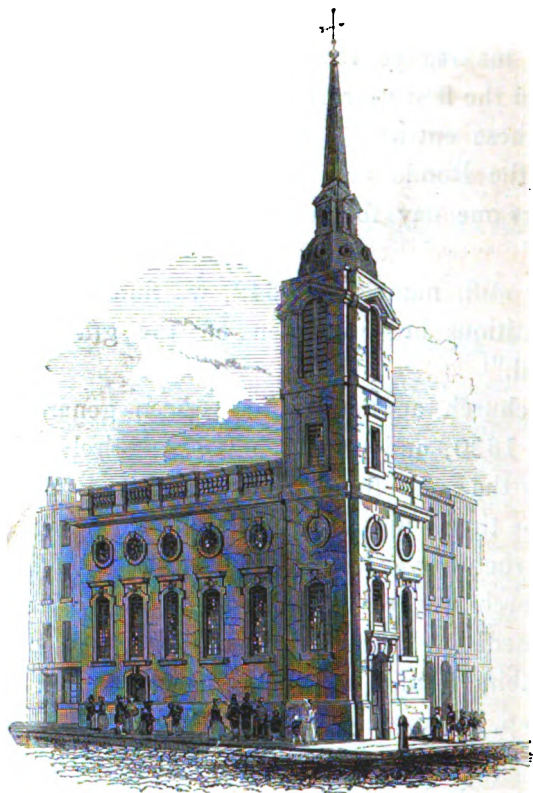
Later still, namely in 1642, we find them selling the “superstitious brasses taken off the grave stones, for 9s. & 6d.”¹

The church appears to have been generally repaired between 1630, and 1633 ; but was entirely destroyed in 1666 by the great fire. The steeple remained standing, for some time ; but was ultimately taken down, when the whole structure was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren. The new church was completed for divine service in 1685 ; and immediately afterwards was appropriated to the use of the inhabitants of a neighbouring parish, St. Leonard’s, Eastcheap, in common with those of St. Bene’t’s, the two parishes having been united by Act of Parliament.

The Rev. Robert Watts, junior, is the present rector.²

¹ Malcolm’s “*Londinium Redivivum*.” Vol. I. p. 316.

² The right of presentation to St. Bene’t’s, belongs to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul’s. The patronage of St. Leonard’s was formerly vested in the prior and convent of Canterbury ; but since the Reformation, has been in the hands of the dean and chapter of that see,—it is one of the thirteen peculiars belonging to it. The right of presentation to the united living, is therefore exercised alternately by the latter, and the dean and chapter of St. Paul’s.



The above engraving represents the west end, and the north side, of the church. The tower stands at the north west angle;—one side being in Fenchurch Street, the other in Gracechurch Street. It is surmounted by a cupola, from which rise a series of small porches, bearing an ugly spire. The north wall shews five window-openings with circular lights above them, and is crowned by a cornice and balustrade.

The interior of the church is much smaller than would

be expected, judging from the external appearance presented by the walls and steeple ; the length being 60 feet, the width 30 feet.¹ It is a plain apartment with a groined ceiling crossed by bands. There is a small gallery at the west end, but no organ. The altar-piece is of oak, and consists of Corinthian columns and entablature, supporting a broken pediment. It is adorned by gilding and by pictures of Moses and Aaron ; the wall above it is painted to represent drapery and "glory."

Among the tablets affixed to the walls of the church are two to late rectors, namely, the Rev. James Townley, A.M. who held the living 28 years, and died July 15, 1778. and the Rev. George Gaskin, D. D. prebendary of Ely, Cathedral, who died June 29, 1829.

¹ The height is 92 feet. The height of the tower and spire 149 feet. The cost of the church was £ 3583. 9s. 5d. (Allen's "*London*." Vol. III.)

ST. MICHAEL'S, BASSISHAW.

THE town residence of the Basing family, known as Basing's-haugh, or hall, gave its name to the street in which this church stands, as it did also to the church itself ; —St. Michael's, Bassishaw, being but a vulgar corruption of St. Michael's, at Basing's-haugh.¹

The ancient church appears to have been founded about the year 1140, and the patronage then belonged to the prior and canons of St. Bartholomew's, in Smithfield. In 1246, Henry III. gave and confirmed the advowson to Adam Basing, son of the Salomon Basing, noticed below. There is no mention made of any rector of the church, previous to Ralph de Waltham, who died in 1327, at which time the right of presentation seems to have belonged to a private individual. About the year 1430, it came into the hands of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's ; and by them it is still exercised.²

The old building which is said to have been a good specimen of the ecclesiastical architecture of our forefathers,

¹ Salomon Basing, and Hugh Basing were Sheriffs in 1214. In 1216, Salomon was Lord Mayor.

² The present rector is the Rev. J. Beckwith.

became much dilapidated about the year 1460 ; and it was accordingly pulled down and rebuilt. John Burton, citizen and mercer, was a great benefactor towards this rebuilding of the church. He died in 1460, and was buried in the choir. Here also were interred Sir James Yarforde, who was Lord mayor in 1519.¹ Sir John Gresham, mayor in 1547. Sir Wolston Dixie, in 1585, and Sir Leonard Halliday, who served the office in 1605. In 1666, the church was destroyed by fire ; and in 1676, the present edifice was commenced under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren. It was completed in 1679, and is a plain substantial building without any striking features. The length within the walls is 70 feet ; the breadth 50, and the height 42 feet.²

A description of the interior will not occupy many lines. Corinthian columns, thinly set, supporting an ugly entablature, divide it into three aisles. The ceiling is cambrated, and formed into panels, having also openings on each side for light to the church. In each of the side aisles there are windows, and at the east end above the altar-piece, was formerly a very large window now stopped up. Against the west wall behind the organ, is a large coat of arms in high relief. Among various monumental tablets, is one on the south side of the east wall, very beautifully sculptured, to Thomas Wharton, M. D. who distinguished himself by his exertions during the great plague which depopulated London in 1665. He died in 1673. On the north side of the same wall, is an inscription to the memory of James Rivington Wheeler, Esq.

¹ He was buried in a chapel on the north side of the choir, built by himself specially for the purpose.

² "Hughson's London." Vol. III.

deputy registrar of the high court of Chancery, who died April 26, 1834.¹



The exterior of the church with its square tower and ugly belfry, is represented by the above engraving.

¹ In this church rest the remains of Alderman Kirkman, who was Sheriff elect in the year 1780; and exerted himself greatly during that disturbed period, to preserve the peace of the city. A violent cold, caught in the performance of his duties, led to his dissolution at the age of 39, soon after his election to serve as member of parliament.



Drawn by G. Mackenzie.

Engraved by J. Lauder.

ST MARY'S ALDERMANNY,
Waltham Street

London. Published by C. Mills, Fleet Street, May 1. 1844.

ST. MARY'S, ALDERMARY.

BOW LANE.

“The principle of the Gothic architecture is infinity made imaginable.”

COLERIDGE.

THE history of Architecture from the earliest times up to the present moment, is a relation of gradual changes, for the most part springing out of each other. The mysterious temples of India and Mexico, carved out of the living rock by the patient labour of ignorant thousands; the giant architecture of Egypt, enormous in proportions, overpowering in effect,—at once the offspring and cradle of superstition; the chaste simplicity and indescribable beauty of the Greek temples, which display, we would almost say, the *perfection* of taste considered in regard to the climate of that country; and the splendid, and ultimately gaudy magnificence of Rome,—are all stages in the progress of architecture, which, when viewed singly, appear widely separated, and easily distinguishable, but which, when the intermediate parts of the road are examined, are seen to be so slightly different in the last specimens of the one and first developements of the other, as to render the

changes almost imperceptible, and the exact time of transition doubtful.

From the time of the foundation of Constantinople in the fourth century, and of the alterations in the prevailing style of architecture which then took place through various causes, up to the full perfection of the *pointed* style, its course was even more continuous and easy than before ; although unquestionably, the difference between the form which it first presented, and that which it ultimately assumed, is greater than is apparent between any other epochs in its history. Small and stunted pillars rudely sculptured, losing their clumsiness, shot up into lofty and graceful columns ; the massive semi-circular arches by which they were connected, unimaginative and material, gave place to those of pointed form, flame-like and spiritual : ailes were lengthened ; roofs displaying wondrous skill and consummate art were high upraised in air, seemingly " pendent by subtle magic ; " and spires, although so constructed, as to have resisted time and the elements for centuries, were yet fashioned so lofty and so slight, as barely to appear to be realities. Sublimier efforts of genius than are many of the cathedrals erected during the middle ages in Germany, France and England, it is hardly possible to conceive.

In the sixteenth century, this manner of building fell into disuse in England, and was superseded by a mongrel species of Italian architecture,—an ill-conducted revival of the style of ancient Rome. Fashion soon afterwards pronounced all buildings in the pointed style barbarous and *gothic* ; and this error, into which men had fallen through want of taste to appreciate its beauties, was not removed, through want of knowledge of its principles, even in the time of our distinguished countryman Wren ; who, in

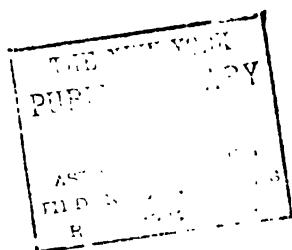


Drawn by F. Mackenzie.

Engraved by T. Stoddart.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH,
LONDON.

AS IT APPEARED IN 1841.



common with the majority of persons at that period, entertained and expressed a profound contempt for the works of the middle ages. Occasionally he was compelled by circumstances to restore a building in the pointed style, and it was then that this distaste, and his ignorance even of the forms used by the gothic architects, or his voluntary departure from them, became apparent. The church illustrated by the annexed engravings is one example in point, having been erected by Wren after the fire of 1666, apparently on the model of a previous building, which had been destroyed by that event.

Before entering on any description of the church, it will be necessary, in pursuance of our usual plan, to sketch briefly the history of its predecessors.

If Stow be correct, when he says that it was called *Aldermary*, because it was older than any other church dedicated to St. Mary in the city, it must have been founded at a very remote time, insomuch as we know that St. Mary's le Bow was built in the reign of William the Conqueror, if not sooner. The fact that this latter church was formerly called *New Mary Church* is however somewhat confirmatory of the statement. The first rector of St. Mary's Aldermary, mentioned by Newcourt, was presented before the year 1288.¹

In 1510, Sir Henry Keble, lord mayor of London began to rebuild the church. His epitaph, formerly in the old building calls him,—

“ A famous worthy wight,
Which did this Aldermary Church
Erect and set upright.”

¹ The patronage belongs to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The rectory is one of 13 peculiars appertaining to that see. After the fire of 1666, the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle was united to St. Mary's; the right of

Before this edifice was completed he died : but in order that no hindrance might arise, he had bequeathed one thousand pounds to finish it.¹ The steeple was rebuilt in 1629, at the cost of one thousand pounds, of which Mr. W. Rodway contributed £ 300, Mr. Pierson two hundred marks, and the parish the remainder.

The church having been destroyed by the fire of 1666, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren in 1681 ; a sum equal to £ 5000 being furnished for that purpose by the widow of Henry Rogers, Esq. in pursuance of his will, which directed that this amount should be expended in the erection or repairs of some church. An inscription in latin over the west door of the edifice records this munificent benefaction. The tower appears to have been repaired and in part rebuilt at this time ; but in 1703, two of the new turrets were blown down during a dreadful storm which then occurred. In 1711, the upper part of it was altogether rebuilt, the expense being defrayed from the fund raised by a duty on coals.

The church erected by Wren is supposed to be a copy of the old building. The accompanying engraving represents the interior of it, which consists of a nave with two ailes and a chancel. The ailes are separated from the

presentation to which is vested in the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's ; who therefore present to the united living alternately with the archbishop. The Rev. Henry Bristow Wilson, who is now the rector, (1839,) was collated in 1816.

¹ In 1835, some houses having been pulled down in Watling Street, up to the east end of the church, a building which was probably the crypt of the church erected by Keble, was brought to light. Its course was from north to south about 50 feet in length. The width was 10 feet ; it had five arches on each side. The key stones of the arches were large, and were perforated underneath as if to form the capitals of pillars, which they greatly resembled. "*Gent's Mag.*" Vol. lxxxv. pt. ii. p. 200.

naves by clustered columns bearing very flat arches slightly pointed : so slightly indeed as to appear at first sight to be segments of a circle. From a string course over the arches smaller shafts proceed up the face of the clerestory above, and from these, springs elaborate fan groining forming the ceiling. In the centre of the ceiling are large circular panels deeply indented, containing an ornamental flower in the middle of each, the whole quite distinct in character from that which the building is intended to bear. This is also the case with the mouldings of the columns and arches, and even more especially so with the foliage and shields which ornament the spandrells of these arches.¹ The ceiling of the aisles is highly enriched with fan groining, and has oval panels in the centre ; two of which in the north aisle are formed into skylights to light that side of the church,—in the south aisle there are windows. The chancel is absurdly extended on the north side, so as to render the east end of it very far from forming a right angle with the side walls, and thus to give a distorted appearance to this end of the building, visible especially in the ceiling, without as it would seem, any corresponding advantage. The bad effect of this is considerably increased by the introduction of an ugly composite altar-piece, of course totally at variance in style with the rest of the edifice.² The window above it, which is in two heights, and divided into five lights by mullions, contains Rogers' arms in stained glass. There is a gallery at the west end, containing a large organ, and beneath and beyond this is an ambula-

¹ The shields contain the arms of Mr. Rogers, and of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

² This was the gift of Dame Jane Smith, relict of John Smith, Alderman of the ward. The font has upon it a latin inscription, shewing that it was presented to the parish in 1682, by Dutton Seaman, an inhabitant.

tory or lobby. On the south side of this lobby is a small pointed-headed arch-way opening into the tower, and in the west side is a large window similar to that over the communion table, besides other smaller windows.¹

Among various monumental tablets affixed to the walls, is one inscribed to the memory of Percivall Pott, Esq. F. R. S, surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital during 42 years, who departed this life Dec. 22, 1788, aged 75. "He was singularly eminent in his profession, to which he added many new resources, and which he illustrated with matchless writings." "He honoured the collective wisdom of past ages: the labours of the ancients were familiar to him: he scorned to teach a science of which he had not traced the growth: he rose therefore from the form to the chair. Learn, reader, that the painful scholar can alone become the able teacher."²

The annexed engraving of the exterior, represents the west end of the building, (part of it on the north side is hidden by the neighbouring houses,) and the fine bell-tower which adjoins the church at the south-west angle.

The tower is divided by string-courses into four stories, and terminates with an open parapet: the octagon turrets at the four angles are panelled the whole height, and are surmounted by carved finials of impure design.³

The south side of the church displays a plain basement, a series of five windows, and a parapet above.

¹ The walls of the church are of stone. The length of it is 100 feet, the breadth 63 feet, and the height 45 feet.

² In the chancel is a tablet beautifully sculptured by J. Bacon, with this peculiarity, that it bears no inscription.

³ The tower is about 27 feet square, including the turrets. The entire height of it to the finials of the turrets is said to be 135 feet.

ST. MARTIN'S, LUDGATE.¹

THE history of this church is enveloped in obscurity, although fables are not wanting, which ascribe its foundation to a very early date. If Robert of Gloucester could be believed, it was erected in the seventh century by Cadwallo, a British prince ; for he says,—when speaking of Cadwallo in connection with Ludgate,—that

“ A chirch of Sent Martyn liuyng he let rere,
In whyche yat men shold goddys seruyse do,
And sing for his soule and al Christene also.”

Leaving belief however for certainty, in 1322, Robert de Sancto Albano was rector.

In 1437, the church appears to have been rebuilt ; for at that time the Lord Mayor and Commonalty of London granted to the rector a lease of a piece of ground, 28 feet long, and 24 feet wide, to build the steeple upon.²

Concerning the old church, we may glean from the

¹ Lud-gate, said by some authors to have been erected by king Lud, or Luddus, about 69 years before Christ, was the western entrance to the city. Others have thought with probability, that it had its name from the Flood or Flud which ran into Fleet river. After various alterations, it was entirely removed, about the year 1760. A plan of it, preserved in the vestry-room of the church under consideration, shews the great arch and postern to have been together 37 feet 6 inches wide in the front, and 39 feet deep.

² Stow's "Survey," B. III. p. 175.

parish books many particulars, shewing that it contained several chapels, and was well furnished with paintings, plate, and vestments. Two porches seem to have projected on the south side next Ludgate Hill; for in 1598 the city of London leased ground to trustees for the parish "between the greater and lesser doors," 18 feet in length and three in breadth, at a certain rent.¹

Among the various epitaphs which were in the church, are the following curious lines, dated 1590.—

Earth goes to Earth treads on Earth as to Earth shall to	}	Earth	{	As mold to mold Glittering in gold Return nere should Goe ere he would		Earth upon Earth goes to Earth though on Earth shall from	}	Earth	{	Consider may Naked away Bestout and gay Passe poore away.
---	---	-------	---	---	--	--	---	-------	---	--

The right of presentation to St. Martin's belonged formerly to the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, and was exercised by them, until Henry VIII. suppressed the monastery, erected Westminster into a bishopric, and conferred the patronage of this living upon the new diocesan. The see of Westminster, however, was dissolved soon afterwards, and St. Martin's was granted by Queen Mary in 1553, to the Bishop of London and his successors. The present rector is the Rev. John Batt Bingham, M. A.

The following engraving affords a representation of the south front of the church as it was erected by Sir Christopher Wren, after the destruction of the old building by the fire of 1666. In order to widen the street, the church was set farther back, and all projections from the face of the building avoided. The elevation is not in any way remarkable for beauty.

The tower rising from the ground in the centre of the design is rendered pyramidal in its upper part, by the introduction of two large scrolls connecting with it the two

¹ These books commence as early as the year 1410.

side walls. A small cupola surmounts the tower with a gallery around the top of it, and from this rises a light spire supported upon arches.



Between Ludgate Street, and the body of the church, is an ambulatory, or lobby, the whole depth of the tower, and which has the effect of lessening within the church, the sound of passing coaches. The church itself is a cube of nearly equal sides.¹ Four composite columns within the

¹ The length is 57 feet, the breadth 66 feet, and height 59 feet. The steeple is 168 feet high. "*Hughson's London.*" The cost of the church was £5378. 18s. 8d.

area, standing on high plinths, and supporting entablatures which proceed from pilasters against the walls, form it into a Greek cross,—that is to say, a cross, of which the arms are nearly equal.¹ The organ is in a small balcony at the west end; the altar-piece is plain, and consists of pilasters, entablature, and pediment, of oak.

A sculptured white marble font, “the gift of Thomas Morley, Esq., born in this parish, 1673,” stands in the north west angle of the church. Around the upper part of it is the following inscription, ΝΙΨΟΝ ΑΝΟΜΗΜ’Α ΜΗ ΜΟΝΑΝ ΟΥΙΝ. which may be translated, Cleanse thy sin, not merely thine outward self. This, as may be seen, is a palindrome; that is, it reads the same backwards as forwards, and it appears to have been early used in the Greek church, and adopted in various countries. It is to be found on the font in the basilica of St. Sophia at Constantinople; St. Stephen d’Egres, Paris; St. Menin’s Abbey, near Orleans; Dulwich College, and Worlingworth church, Suffolk; Harlow in Essex; Melton Mowbray in Leicestershire, and other places.²

In the vestry-room, which is situated at the north east angle of the church, and is approached by a flight of stairs, there are a carved seat, (with the date 1690) and several coffers or chests,—one of which is very curiously ornamented with figures indented on a plain surface.

The discovery of several Roman sepulchral stones in the neighbourhood of the church, at different times, leads to the belief that there was anciently a large cemetery here.

¹ A latin cross on the contrary has the transverse arms shorter than the others. This is the form presented by the majority of our cathedrals; where the transverse arms are represented by the north and south transept.

² Malcolm’s “*Londinium Redivivum.*” Vol. IV. p. 356. Allen’s London.” Vol. III. p. 590

ST. MATTHEW'S, FRIDAY STREET.¹

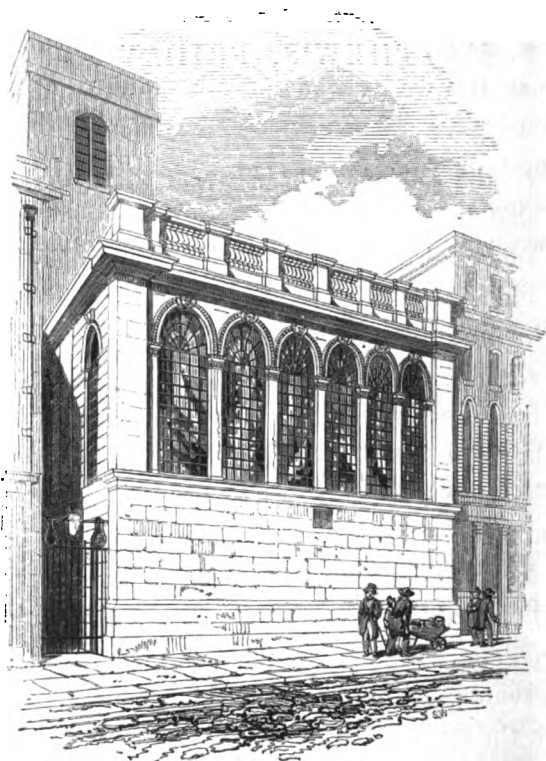
IN 1322, the patronage of St. Matthew's, Friday Street, was vested in the Abbot and convent of Westminster. When this establishment was dissolved, and Westminster was made a bishopric in the reign of King Henry VIII., this living was bestowed upon the new diocesan, but was afterwards given to the bishop of London, by Edward VI. who at the same time dissolved the bishopric of Westminster. After the fire of 1666, by which the church was destroyed, the parish of St. Peter, West Cheap was united to that of St. Matthew : the patronage of the former belongs to the Duke of Buccleugh, who therefore presents to the united living alternately with the Bishop of London.² The Rev. William Durham, A. M. who now holds the living, was presented to it by the bishop in January 1837.

With the exception of the east end which is represented on the following page, the building is entirely devoid of expression ; indeed, this may almost be said of the part excepted, which, if it has any, certainly has no ecclesias-

¹ Friday Street is said to have been inhabited chiefly by fishmongers. It probably had its name from the fact that much business was done there on a Friday,—that being a fast-day.

² The church of St. Peter, West Cheap, stood at the corner of Wood Street, Cheapside.

tical character. Next to fitness, we hold the *expression* of purpose to be the most essential quality in an architectural design ; tried by which canon little can be said in praise of the edifice under notice.



The east end, as may be seen, presents a series of circular-headed windows on a lofty stylobate ; and is surmounted by a bold cornice and balustrade. The material of this end of the edifice is of stone ; the other walls, with the tower, &c. are of brick.

A plain room of most uneven shape, about 60 feet long and 33 feet broad within the walls, with a plain flat ceiling slightly coved at the sides, forms the church.¹

A gallery at the west end contains a small organ; the altar-piece at the east end displays some good specimens of carving. This latter, together with the table and rails, was the gift of James Smyth, Esq. in 1685; at which time, the church was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren.²

Against the south wall is a large monument to the memory of Sir E. Clark, knight, who was lord mayor in 1690, and died September 1, 1703. On the opposite side is a tablet inscribed to "Michael Lort, D. D. F. R. S. A.S, for twelve years professor of the Greek language in the university of Cambridge, and for nineteen years rector of this parish." He died on the 5th of November, 1790, aged 65 years.

To the west of the pulpit, which is affixed to the north wall, and is a good piece of workmanship, is a bust by Nixon, of the Rev. George Avery Hatch, M. A. rector of the united parishes. (ob. January 15, 1837, in his 80th year.) This was set up by the parishioners as a testimony of their respect for his character.³

¹ The height is equal to the width; so that the area is, in reality, a double cube. The height of the tower is about 74 feet. The cost of the building was £ 2381. 8s. 2d.

² At the public cost excepting the pewing, which was done at the charge of the united parishes. The church was opened for service on the 29th of November in that year.

³ The register books of St. Matthew's contain entries of the baptism, marriage, &c. of many members of the family of *Sir Hugh Middleton*, so honorably known to Englishmen. Sir Hugh himself is said to have served the office of churchwarden in this parish.

ST. GEORGE'S, BOTOLPH LANE.¹

THE rectory of this parish formerly belonged to the Abbot and convent of St. Saviour, Bermondsey ; but at the dissolution of that establishment, in 1539, came into the hands of the crown, who still exercises the patronage. The first rector mentioned by Newcourt, is Robert de Haliwell : who held the living previous to the year 1321. After the fire of 1666, by which the church was destroyed, the neighbouring parish of St. Botolph, Billingsgate, was united to St. George's ; and the church of the latter was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, to serve the inhabitants of both. The patronage of St. Botolph's rectory, (and this is of very old foundation,) belongs to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, who therefore present to the united living alternately with the crown.²

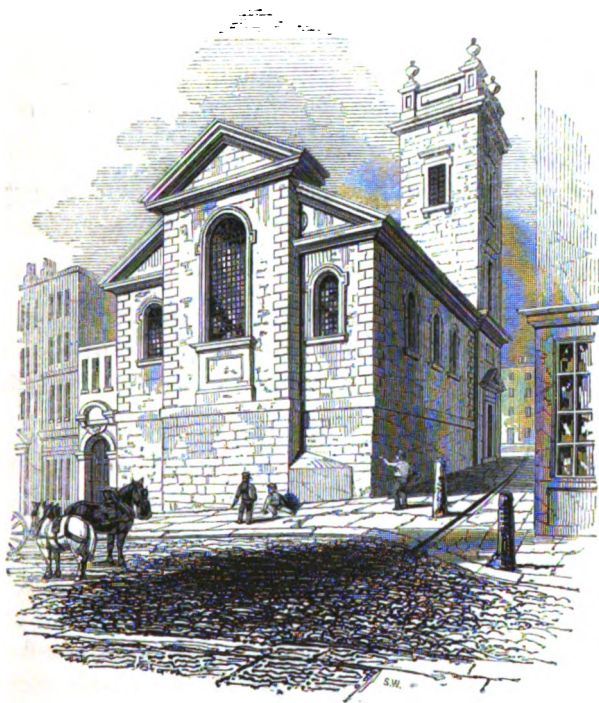
The church is a good substantial building of stone ; but

¹ St. George, of Cappadocia, the tutelar saint of England, and the patron of the order of the Garter, instituted by Edward III, is said,—strange as it may appear—to have been an individual of very indifferent private character. He was a disciple of Arius, and the rival of Athanasius ;* and was slain at Alexandria by the pagan populace in the 4th century.

² The church of St. Botolph, Billingsgate, was formerly in lower Thames Street. It came into the possession of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's in 1194. The present rector of the united parishes is the Rev. Charles Champnes. The Rev. W. Romaine was at one period the lecturer here, for a short time.

presents no striking features. It was finished in 1674, at the cost of £4509. 4s. 10d.

The annexed wood-cut represents the exterior of the church, which is plain and unpretending. It possesses, however, two characteristics of Wren's churches,—a tower rising at once from the ground, and a solid unbroken basement-story conferring stability in appearance on the the whole edifice. The top of the tower is finished with a cornice and parapet ; and has urns at the angles.



In the interior, the church is divided by Corinthian columns, (two on each side,) into a nave and ailes. The columns are very far apart,—so greatly so, indeed, as to produce an unpleasant effect : insomuch as the entablature and cambered ceiling above them appear to have no sup-

port. The church is lighted from windows in the ceiling, in the ailes, and at the east end. There is a gallery at the west end containing an organ.¹

Among various tablets, is a large monument against the south wall, to the memory of Isaac Milner, and his family. He was the third son of Isaac Milner, of Whitehaven, in the county of Cumberland, merchant; and married Anne, the daughter of Lionel Copley, Esq. of Wadworth, in the county of York. He died in the 46th year of his age, August 12, 1713.²

On the upper part of the sword-iron on the south side of the church, is a small plate thus inscribed:—

“Sacred to the memory of that real patriot, the Right Hon. William Beckford; twice lord mayor of London: whose incessant spirited efforts to serve his country hastened his dissolution on the 21st of June, 1770, in the time of his mayoralty, and the 62nd year of his age.”

¹ The church was repaired and beautified in 1836. The length of it is 54 feet; the breadth 36 feet; and height 36 feet. It will accommodate about 300 persons. The parsonage house adjoins the west end of the church.

² The inscription on this monument is printed in Malcolm's "*Londinium Redivivum*." Vol. III.

ST. ALPHAGE'S, LONDON WALL.¹

WHERE Sion College now stands was formerly an establishment founded by William Elsing in 1329, and known as Elsing's Spital; a corruption of "Elsing's hospital." It was afterwards altered into a priory, and was dedicated to St. Mary. In the reign of Henry VIII. when the priory was dissolved, the buildings had become much dilapidated; and they were repaired with the materials of the parish church of St. Alphage, (situated at the corner of Cripplegate Buildings) which either had been taken down or had fallen through age. For some reason not apparent, the re-erection of this latter edifice was prohibited, and the parishioners were compelled to make use of the priory church before mentioned, for religious services: the principal aisle, which was on the north side, having first been pulled down. St. Mary's thus became the parish church of St. Alphage; and the priory buildings were converted into a dwelling house, which in 1541 was destroyed by an accidental fire.²

¹ St. Alphage, or Elphege, was bishop of Winchester in 984, Archbishop of Canterbury in 1006. In 1012, he was taken prisoner by the Danes, and being brought to Greenwich, was there murdered. His remains were first interred at St. Paul's, but were afterwards removed to Canterbury.

² Part of the site is now occupied by Sion College, an institution founded

During the dominion of Oliver Cromwell, the parish of St. Alphage in common with others was in a very disordered state, particularly as regarded its ecclesiastical government, and the church again fell into decay. The steeple especially was so defective that it was feared it would fall; and in 1649 it was ordered to be rebuilt: the lower story of it however, as is hereafter mentioned, was preserved in its original state.

In 1774 the whole church had become unfit for use; and, after various ineffectual attempts to obtain the interference of government, a committee was appointed to arrange the rebuilding of it.¹ Mr. Staines, afterwards knighted, undertook to erect it for the sum of £1350, retaining such of the old walls of the steeple as were sufficiently strong for the purpose; which offer being accepted, was immediately afterwards carried into execution. The new church was opened on July 24, 1777.²

The church has two fronts; one, (the east end) in Aldermanbury, and which is represented on the following page: and the other, facing London wall; both equally remarkable for want of taste in the arrangement, and of beauty in the effect.

The east front presents a venetian window between two pilasters, elevated on a basement. The small columns which form the window into three divisions, are of an oval shape, appearing in consequence of this barbarous peculiarity as if flattened by pressure. These, as well as the

in accordance with the will of Dr. Thomas White, (dated 1623) for the use of the clergy of London. It was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1630. Part of the buildings being destroyed by the fire of 1666, the College was rebuilt, as it now remains. It contains a very valuable library.

¹ Malcolm's "*Londinium Redivivum*," Vol. I. p. 20.

² Mr. George Dance the younger, is said to have been the architect, but the fact seems uncertain.

pilasters and the dressings of two doorways seen at the sides, are of stone ; but the other portions of the front . are of brick.



The elevation next London wall consists of two high Doric columns, flattened against the wall like the smaller ones before mentioned, supporting an entablature and a distorted pediment. Between the columns is a doorway with a window above it. The materials are brick and stone, as in the other front. On entering from London wall, a lobby conducts into the lower story of the ancient tower which still remains, almost in its original state.

In each of its four sides is a large pointed opening of

graceful form, with bold mouldings around it ; that in the east side, or leading into the church, which is the smallest, being surmounted by a label supported on two sculptured heads. It has been reasonably supposed from this arrangement, that the tower originally formed an open porch before the main entrance to the priory church. In the north east angle is a circular flight of steps leading to the top ; and these serve to shew how greatly the general level of the ground has been raised, insomuch as the floor from which they ascend is nearly three feet below the present paving in the tower.

The interior of the church has no striking features, being merely a plain room with a flat ceiling, crossed from north to south by one large band at the east end. Against the north wall is a monument presenting a number of carved figures kneeling beneath an entablature supported on columns, and which is inscribed to Sir Rowland Hayward, knight, who was twice lord mayor of London, and a great benefactor of the church. He died on the 5th of December 1593. On re-erecting the church in 1777, this monument was repaired and reinstated. Near it is a handsomely sculptured marble tablet to Samuel Wright ; who, dying July 28. 1736, left the sum of £20,950. for benevolent purposes. A figure of Charity fostering infants, decorates the upper part of the monument.

The living is a rectory, and was originally in the gift of the abbot of St. Martin's le Grand ; to which establishment, as it is supposed, it was given by William the Conqueror. It afterwards came to the abbot and convent of Westminster, and was ultimately conferred by Queen Mary on the bishop of London and his successors for ever. The present incumbent, the Rev. Robert Watts, M. A. who is now nearly ninety years of age, succeeded the Rev. Richard Wynne, in 1799.

ST. STEPHEN'S, COLEMAN STREET.

Stow thinks that this was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Stephen, belonging to the parish church of St. Olave, Jewry ; insomuch as one John Forest, who died in 1399, was described as "rector of St. Olave's, and of the chapel annexed of St. Stephen."¹ It may have been a parish church previously to this ; for Strype says, (in contradiction of Stow's statement, although if our supposition be reasonable, the two accounts are not incompatible,) that St. Stephen's is mentioned as a distinct parish, in a deed dated 1321. However this may be, we find that the church was again made parochial in 1456, and has continued to be so to this time.²

The church is of very ancient foundation. Between the years 1171 and 1181, it was given by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, to the prior and convent of Butley ;³—at the same time that St. Olave's also was given to the same establishment,—and they enjoyed the patronage until the dissolution, when it devolved on the crown. Queen Elizabeth granted the patronage of the vicarage, together

¹ "Survey," B. III. p. 59. ² Newcourt's "*Repertorium*," p. 535.

³ Diceto mentions the church in his survey, made A.D. 1182. "*Ecclesia S. Stephani est canonicorum et reddit eis II. Sol. per manum Prioris de Buteleia.*"

with the church and rectory to certain of the parishioners on the part of the whole of them, to hold the same in fee-farm of the crown. The parishioners have retained the patronage ever since.¹



The old church contained a number of monuments. Among them was one, "To the memory of that ancient servant to the city, with his pen in divers employments, especially the *Survey of London*, master Anthony Munday, citizen and draper of London."

For more than forty years, namely, from 1580 to 1621, MUNDAY arranged the city pageants and shows: and was otherwise actively engaged in the metropolis.

¹ The Rev. Josiah Pratt, B. D. is the present vicar.

Besides his continuation of Stow's "Survey" mentioned above, he wrote many dramatic pieces. An inscription on the monument spoke of him as:—

"He that hath many an antient tomb-stone read,
(Pth' labour seeming more among the dead
To live, than with the living,) that survaid
Abstruse antiquities, and ore them laid
Such vive and beauteous colours with his pen,
That, (spite of Time,) those old are new agen."—

The church was destroyed by the great fire in the year 1666, and was rebuilt as we now see it, by Sir Christopher Wren in 1676.

Withinside it is nothing more than a low room with a flat ceiling formed into one large panel, and coved at the sides; there are groined openings in the cove to admit semi-circular headed windows: and between each opening is an ornamental scroll supported on cherubim. There are large awkward galleries on three sides of the church, supported on iron columns, which latter are painted blue, and give a mean appearance to the whole edifice.¹

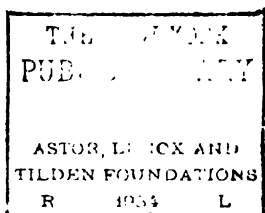
The altar-piece which is of oak, and is ornamented with paintings of Moses and Aaron, is flat and insignificant. The communion table is supported on figures of eagles and children. These, as well as the pulpit, the upper part of which is elaborately carved, are of oak.² Among various monumental tablets, is one at the east end of the north wall, inscribed to the Rev. Thomas Twigg, who was curate for eleven years, and was then unanimously elected by the parishioners to the vicarage, which he held for

¹ The gallery on the north side, and the children's gallery at the west end, above the organ gallery, were erected in 1827. The south gallery some little time previously. The organ was made by Avery in 1775.

² The length of the church is stated to be 75 feet, the breadth 35 feet, and the height 24 feet. The altitude of the tower, &c. is 65 feet.

thirty-three years. He died on the 24th of May, 1823, aged 70 years. Affixed to the south wall, is a large monument, displaying two sculptured figures of children, and which is commemorative of Henry Vernon, Son of Sir Thomas Vernon. He died Nov. 17, 1694, at Aleppo in Syria, and was there buried. The vestry room at the west end of the church, contains a curious painting of the "Stoning of Stephen."

On the north side of the building, there is a small burial-ground, and on the south side communicating with Coleman Street, a paved yard. In the upper part of the gateway which leads into the yard from the street, (and which is shewn in the annexed engraving of the exterior of the church,) there is a very curious piece of sculpture in *alto rilievo*, embodying the Last Judgment. The tombs are giving forth their tenants, and angels are assisting to free from their coffins those that have arisen, and to aid their approach to the Creator, who is seen in the upper part of the composition, delivering judgment.





Drawn by F. Mackenzie

Engraved by T. Chalkin

ST STEPHEN'S Walbrook

London, Published by C. Tilt, Fleet Str. July 1. 1839

ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.

IN criticising a building, as in examining an action, very different results will be arrived at, if we view it firstly, alone, that is, solely as regards itself; and then relatively, or in connection with the circumstances attending its execution. Thus St. Stephen's Walbrook, if looked at under the light of our present knowledge; and judged of by existing canons of taste, might not obtain from some observers more than an ordinary degree of praise or admiration; whereas if it be considered relatively with the state of art in England at the time of its execution, it may entitle its author to a large amount of credit, and serve to justify the extraordinary commendations which have been bestowed upon it by various writers.¹ It behoves us therefore, in

¹ Even John Carter, who was seldom disposed to regard the works of Wren in a favourable manner, says, when speaking of St. Stephen's,—“It must at any rate be allowed, that there is a secret influence, ever ready to play upon the senses, on entering into the scenic confine; but to what direct cause the impulse is to be attributed, it is difficult to determine. Much novelty is on view; the embellishments many, but not profusely distributed; judicious contrivance of the plan; and lastly, the attempt of setting up a dome, a comparative imitation, (though on a diminutive scale,) of the Pantheon at Rome, (ever adulated, ever admired,) and which no doubt, was a kind of probationary trial previous to his gigantic operation of fixing one on his octangular superstructure, in the centre of his new St. Paul's.” And

order that its merit may be estimated rightly, to remind the reader of the position which architectural knowledge held at the period of the erection of this and other churches by Sir Christopher Wren.

The revival of antique architecture,—the return to the works of the classic times as models for imitation,—was commenced in Italy upon the decline of the pointed style, by Brunelleschi, Alberti, and Bramante, in the fifteenth century, (whence the new manner introduced by them has been termed the cinque-cento style ¹) and it was still farther advanced in the century which succeeded it, by Vignola, Palladio, (the model for all succeeding architects for many years,) and Scamozzi. In France, at the end of this last mentioned period, the style of the revival, as practised especially by Philibert Delorme, had superseded all others; whereas in England, it was not till the next century, namely, the 17th, that any entire building was erected after this manner.²

The Italian architects who commenced the revival, as well as those who succeeded them, (with the perhaps single exception of Palladio) did not go back at once and entirely to the study of ancient buildings really existing, but taking the, in many cases, obscure writings attributed to Vitruvius, for their guide, they attempted to regulate the production of grace and beauty by universal

again, "The general effect of the interior, although deprived of its principal light, the east window, is undoubtedly grand and imposing; and notwithstanding pious feelings are not so immediately the result, as when yielding to the solemn impressions imparted in our antient piles, still much deserved praise must be allowed to the merits of the laborious knight in the present instance." *Gent's Mag.* Vol. LXXXIII. part I, p. 541.

¹ Literally *five* hundred.

² For some notice of Inigo Jones and the works of this epoch, see account of "St. Bene't's, Paul's Wharf." *ante*.

laws, and endeavoured, when they found discrepancies between their system and the examples themselves, to make the latter seem to accord with the former, rather than revoke any part of that which they had assumed. Every thing was reduced to rule; the principles which had guided the ancients (and through a knowledge of which could alone proceed a successful imitation of their works) were lost sight of, and the result in great part was necessarily unsatisfactory. The professors of the new style soon wandered into inconsistency and extravagance, and at the time that Wren visited France for the purpose of study, (into Italy he never went,) the prevailing character of architecture had become tawdry and unmeaning. Although therefore, some of Wren's works may now present peculiarities which are considered sins against pure taste, and appear to lack simplicity, we must rather remember how much absurdity he avoided, and how much that was excellent he introduced, than find fault with the errors of style which he retained.

The interior of the building illustrated by the accompanying engraving, is certainly more worthy of admiration in respect of its general arrangement which displays great skill, than of the details,—for they are in many respects faulty. The body of the church, which is nearly a parallelogram, is divided into five unequal aisles, (the centre being the largest, and those next the walls on either side the smallest,) by four rows of Corinthian columns. Within one intercolumniation from the east end, two columns from each of the two centre rows are omitted, and the area thus formed, is covered by an enriched cupola supported on eight arches which rise from the entablature of the columns. By the distribution of the columns and their entablature,—as may be observed in the engraving—

a cruciform arrangement is given to this part of the church, and an effect of great elegance is produced, although marred in some degree by the want of connection which exists between the *square* area formed by the columns and their entablature, and the cupola which covers it. The columns are raised on plinths of the same height as the pewing. The spandrels of the arches bearing the cupola present panels containing shields and foliage of uncertain and unmeaning form, perfectly French in style,—and of this same character are the brackets against the side walls, in the shape of enriched capitals introduced to receive the ends of the entablature in the place of pilasters. At the chancel end pilasters are introduced, and serve to shew more plainly the impropriety of omitting them elsewhere. The enrichments of the entablature,—itself meagre and imperfect,—are clumsily executed. Above it is introduced a clere-story, containing windows of mean form and construction. The cupola, around which runs a circular dentil cornice just above the arches, is divided into panels ornamented with palm branches and roses, and is terminated at the apex by a circular lantern light: the whole is elegant in outline, and is much more pure in design than are other portions of the church just now alluded to.

The walls of the church are entirely plain, and accord but ill with the rest of the composition; they are disfigured too by the introduction of those small oval openings for light which were so often used by Wren in his churches. The centre east window is blocked up to receive a large and finely painted picture by West of the death of St. Stephen; ¹ but the two side windows at this

¹ A picture of high character and which has hardly received the attention it deserves.

end remain to light the church. There is a large organ in a recess over the western entrance.

Against the south wall is a tablet, displaying more than ordinary taste, inscribed to S. Brandram, who died Nov. 11th. 1808, and near it among others is one by Bacon, junior, to George Griffen Stonestreet, Esq. which was erected in 1803.¹ The Rev. Thomas Wilson, D.D., who



¹ The length of the church within the walls is 82 feet 6 inches, and the width 59 feet 6 inches. The height to the flat ceiling of the side ailes 36 feet, and to the top of the dome 63 feet. The internal diameter of the dome is 45 feet. The walls of the church, and the columns, are of stone: but the dome is formed of timber and lead. The ceiling of the side ailes is flat

was rector of the parish 46 years, and died April 15th, 1784, and the Rev. G. S. Townley, who was rector 50 years, and died February 14, 1835, are both commemorated by tablets.

The exterior of the building, plain even to ugliness with the exception of the upper part of the steeple which slightly resembles that of St. James's, Garlick Hythe, is represented by the engraving on the other side. The approach to the body of the church is by a flight of sixteen steps in an enclosed porch in Walbrook, quite distinct from the tower and the main building.

This church is appropriated to the use of the parishioners of St. Stephen's Walbrook, and of Bene't's, Sherehog; these parishes having been united after the fire of 1666, by which latter event the churches of both had been destroyed.¹ The living is alternately in the gift of the Crown, as patron of St. Bene't's, and the Grocers' Company as patrons of St. Stephen's. The latter came into the hands of the Grocers' Company in 1474, being then given to them by Richard Lee, at one time Lord Mayor, who obtained it by grant from King Edward IV.

and is formed into panels by mouldings; the centre aisle is groined. Gwilt's account of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, in Britton's "*Public Buildings of London*;" which see, for plans and a more detailed description of the fabric. Mr. Gwilt in the excellent essay here referred to, has awarded much higher praise to this church than the writer has been led to do, notwithstanding his great respect for so good an authority. Mr. G. says, "Had its materials and volume been as durable and extensive as those of St. Paul's Cathedral, Sir Christopher Wren had consummated a much more efficient monument to his well-earned fame, than that fabric affords."

¹ In the wall of a house next an open plot of ground in Pancras Lane, Buckslersbury, is a stone bearing the following inscription; "Before the dreadfull fire, anno 1666, stood the parish church of St. Bennet Sherehog." The wall and iron railing enclosing the ground, were erected in 1762, at the charge of the parish.

The present rector of the united living is the Rev. and well known Dr. Croly.

Concerning the early history of St. Stephen's Walbrook a few lines will suffice. According to Dugdale, Eudo, steward of the household to King Henry I, (1100 to 1135,) gave this church, which then stood on the west side of the *brook*, to the monastery of St. John at Colchester. In 1428, Robert Chichely, mayor of London, acting as the executor of Sir William Stondon, mayor, purchased of the Grocers' Company and presented to the parish, a piece of ground on the east side of Walbrook, in order that they might build a new church; and in the following year he laid the first stone of a fabric 125 feet long, and 67 feet broad, which was finished in 1439; he himself giving a sum of money in aid of the works. After the destruction of this church by fire in 1666, the present building was erected on its site. The first stone was laid on the 16th of October 1672, and the church was completed in 1679.

ST. BOTOLPH'S, BISHOPSGATE.

THIS church is situated *without* the walls of London, at a trifling distance from the site of the ancient entrance to the city, supposed to have been built originally by one of the bishops of London, and called in consequence, Bishop's gate.¹ The church was founded, probably at a very early period of our history ; but there is very little authentic information concerning it to be obtained. Newcourt writes that Joh. de Northampton was rector previous to the year 1323 ; and Weever records that here were buried, April 14, 1471, *Cardina uxor Richardi Shoder militis, et Johanna filia eorundem.*² It ran great risk of destruction by fire in 1666 ; but nevertheless escaped, and continued to be used for divine service until the beginning of the following century. In 1710, the parishioners petitioned Parliament for leave to rebuild the church in another part of the district, but apparently without effect, as nothing was done. In 1723, they petitioned again ;

¹ Strype thought that Bishop Erkenwald, who died about 685 might have built it, and that William the Norman, (bishop of London in the reign of William the Conqueror) repaired it.

² "Funerall Monuments," p. 419.

and having obtained an act, they constructed in the following year a temporary meeting-place in the lower church yard, and commenced operations for rebuilding the church.¹ The first stone was laid on the 10th of April, 1725; and in 1728 the new church was consecrated;²—it does not seem, however to have been completed until the year after. According to Malcolm, the plan of the new church and steeple was drawn by James Gold.³

In general arrangement, this church resembles many others already described, being divided by composite columns, into nave and two ailes, and covered in the centre part by a waggon-headed ceiling, adorned with panelling and cherubim; but it has one peculiarity not elsewhere exhibited,—at least within the city, and which we must refer to. It is this:—the tower rises from the *east* end of the church, and in the interior, the lower part of it is made to form the chancel. The reason for placing the tower here is obvious: this end of the building is in Bishopsgate Street, and it was desirable to render it the most striking part of the edifice. In arranging the chancel withinside, the architect has shewn some skill and taste; there is a breadth and repose about this portion of the church as viewed from the west end, which would be sought for in vain, in any other part of it. The proportions of the church as a whole, are not pleasing to the eye, the height being much too inconsiderable for the length and

¹ Malcolm's "*Londinium Redivivum.*" Vol. I. p. 334.

² The stone was thus inscribed:—"Deo et ecclesiæ sacrum lapidem hunc *σπορυριασιν* posuit Reverendus in Christo pater Edmundus Londinensis episcopus &c." Maitland's "*History of London.*" p. 1086.

³ Mr. Gold's name appears upon the Act of Parliament with the amount of sums apparently paid to him.

width.¹ Originally, the church was ill lighted, and an attempt was made to remedy it by opening a window at the west end: this however, was entirely blocked up by the organ which was placed there, and was accordingly useless. In 1820, when the present most excellent bishop of London, then Dr. Bloomfield, was rector, a lantern was introduced in the centre of the nave: and by this means sufficient light was obtained.²

There are no monumental tablets in the church, excepting in the chancel, where there are several. Among them may be noticed one on the north side in memory of Sir Paul Pindar, knight; "His Majestie's embassador to the Turkish Emperor, A. D. 1614, and nine years resident. Faithful in negociations, foreign and domestick, eminent for piety, charity, loyalty and prudence. An inhabitant 26 years, and bountiful benefactor to this parish. He dyed the 22nd day of August, 1650, aged 84 years."

Near Pindar's, is a nicely sculptured memorial of Andrew Willaw, Esq. He left money to the parish in the year 1700.

Another tablet records the burial of the Rev. W. Conybeare, D.D, who was rector of the parish during forty years, and died April 5, 1815. The tablet most recently erected, was put up by the inhabitants of the parish, in memory of Arthur Clarke, ward clerk. He deceased, August 22, 1834, aged forty-four years.

The exterior of the church, with the exception of the

¹ The length is 84 feet, the breadth 51 feet, and the height 28 feet. The altitude of the steeple is 80 feet. "*New View of London.*"

² At the same time the church was repaired and adorned. It does not seem to have received any further attention since, being at this moment in a most dirty state.



steeple, is of brick-work, with stone dressings ; the steeple itself is of stone. The lower story of it presents a pediment and entablature supported on doric pilasters, having between them a large arched window, which lights the chancel. Above the pediment,—a position open to many objections,—rises a square tower in three compartments, the lowest of which, or that next the pediment, has pilasters at the angles bearing capitals of peculiar and elegant design ;—they take the form of trusses to support a cornice above. The upper story, (presenting Ionic pilasters and

entablature) is surmounted by a small composite temple, surrounded at the base by a circular balustrade.

In the burial ground ¹ attached to the church, is a large and elaborate monument in memory of Sir William Rawlins, who left the sum of £1000 to the parish school. Rawlins was born July 24, 1752, served the office of Sheriff of London in 1801, 2, and died in Liverpool Street, March 26, 1838.

The patronage of the church is vested solely in the bishop of London. The present rector is the Rev. John Russell, D. D.

¹ In 1615, the city gave to the parish a piece of land, formerly a passage to Petty France, to increase the size of their burial ground. It was consecrated, June 4, 1617.

"8th July, 1760, the common council of London granted the ground fronting Bishopsgate, (on which houses then stood,) as an addition to the burial ground. Soon after, the present handsome railing and passage to Broad Street were completed." Malcolm, *ut sup.*

ST. MILDRED'S, POULTRY.

WHEN this church was first built seems uncertain ; but from the circumstances that John de Aswell was rector in 1325, and that in 1456 the edifice had become so decayed, that it required to be taken down and rebuilt, we may believe that it was founded at an early period of time. It is called in some old records *Ecclesia Mildredæ super Walbrooke, vel in Pulletria ; una cum capella beatæ Mariæ de Conyhop eidem annexa*.¹ Previous to the re-erection of the church, namely in 1420, Thomas Morsted, surgeon to the Kings Henry IV, V, and VI, gave a piece of ground adjoining the church 45 feet in length, and 35 feet wide, to serve as a burial yard.²

Among the names of various individuals buried in the old church, we find that of Thomas Tusser, with this epitaph :—

¹ This chapel situated at the end of Coneyhope Lane, was founded in the 14th century. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was converted into warehouses.

² Morsted was buried at St. Olave's, Jewry. See account of that church *ante*. The incorporation of the surgeons of London, at first under the title of Barbers, (in 1461) and afterwards as "Barbers and Chirurgeons," (in the reign of Henry VIII.) appears to have been mainly owing to a previous agitation of the question by Morsted.

" Here Thomas Tusser, clad in earth doth lie,
That sometime made the " Points of Husbandrie ;"
By him then, learne thou maist : here learne we must,
When all is done, we sleepe, and turne to dust.
And yet through Christ to heaven we hope to goe,
Who reades his bookes, shall find his faith was so."

Tusser was born about the year 1515, and appears to have led a wandering and unsettled life, being at one time a chorister, then a farmer, and afterwards a singing master. His well known book mentioned in the epitaph, was very popular, and passed through twelve editions within fifty years.



The old church and its contents were destroyed by the conflagration of 1666, and a new building, namely that represented above, was raised in its place in 1676. Shortly afterwards, the parishes of St. Mildred, Poultry, and St. Mary Colechurch, were united, and the new church was made to serve the inhabitants of both : the patronage of the living being exercised by the crown and the Mercers' company alternately.¹ The present rector is the Rev. J. C. Minchin, M. A.

The interior of the church, a simple room with a flat ceiling coved at the sides, is remarkable for nothing but a strange want of symmetry apparent at the west end. On the south side of the organ which stands in a gallery, a column is introduced in order to carry the belfry which occurs at that corner of the building, but insomuch as there was no similar weight to support on the other side, a corresponding column was not deemed necessary. It is surprising that the parish has so long suffered the ugly effect thus produced, to remain unaltered.²

Above a tablet commemorative of Mrs. Ann Simpson, is a bust by Nollekens.

The east end of the church in St. Mildred's Court, is the best portion of the exterior. The south side, or that next the Poultry is very confused, but the details of the windows are nevertheless, well designed.

¹ Previous to the suppression of religious houses, St. Mildred's belonged to the prior and canons of St. Mary, Overy : it then devolved upon the crown. The church of St. Mary, Colechurch, stood at the south end of the Old Jewry. The living was a curacy in the gift of the Mercers' Company.

² The length of the building is 56 feet, the width 42 feet, and the height 36 feet. The height of the tower is 75 feet. The cost of the structure was £ 4654. 9s. 7½d. Allen's "*London*," Vol. III. Sir Christopher Wren was the architect.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN'S,

OLD FISH STREET.

IN the year 1327, when Edward III. was the reigning monarch, it was commanded that no person of the Goldsmith's trade, should keep a shop elsewhere than in "West Cheape;" and that no silver in plate; nor wrought gold and silver, should be sold except in his *Exchange* at London, or openly among the said goldsmiths.¹ This latter place, the Exchange, which was for the receipt of bullion to be coined, was situated in the street that led from the chief residence of the goldsmiths, Cheapside, to Knight-Rider Street; and the street is consequently still known as the Old Change:—the Exchange appears to have been abolished in the reign of Henry VIII, through the endeavours of the goldsmiths, who then monopolized the banking trade. It is at the south-west corner of this street, that the church of St. Mary Magdalen stands. It seems to have been founded at a very early time; for it is mentioned by Diceto, who wrote in 1181. At that date it was a perpetual vicarage; but in the beginning of the fifteenth century, it had become a rectory,—John Carpenter being then

¹ A similar order had been issued in the reign of Henry III. but had been disregarded.

the incumbent. The dean and chapter of St. Paul's, who still present to it, have been always the patrons of the living.

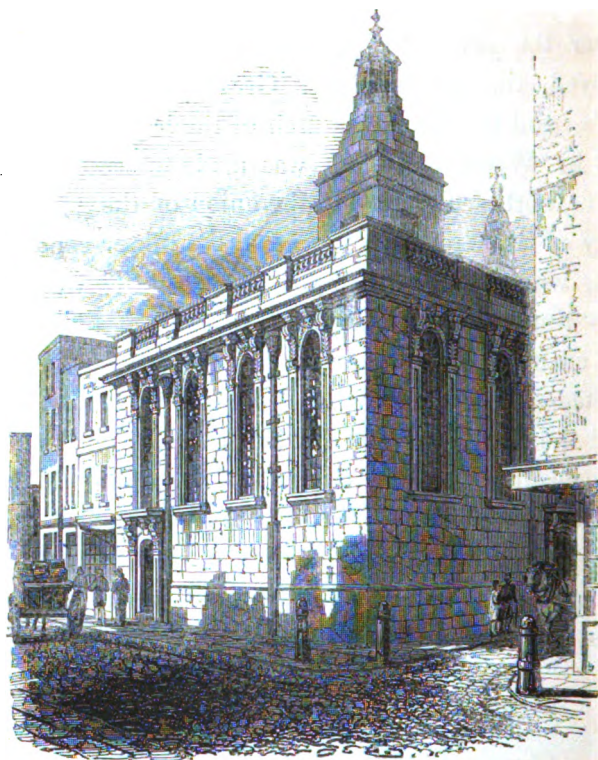
After the fire of 1666, by which the old church was destroyed, the parish of St. Gregory was united to St. Mary's, and the present church of the latter parish, (completed by Wren in 1685,) was made to serve the inhabitants of both. Previous to the union of the parishes, the rectory of St. Gregory belonged to the minor canons of St. Paul's, who are still the impropiators of the tithes ;¹ but at this time, the patronage of the united living is exercised entirely by the dean and chapter. The present respected rector, the Rev. Richard H. Barham, A.B. succeeded the Rev. R. Webb in 1824.²

Concerning the old church of St. Mary Magdalen, there is very little information to be obtained. It contained like many other churches, a monument to Queen Elizabeth, the epitaph on which, as it is one that was of general occurrence, is here transcribed :—

“ Here lies her type, who was of late,
The prop of Belgia, stay of France,
Spain's foile, Faith's shield, and Queen of state,
Of arms, of learning, fate and chance ;
In brief a woman ne'er was seen,
So great a prince, so good a queen.
Sith virtue her immortal made,
Death, (envying all that cannot die,)
Her earthly parts did so invade,
As in it wrackt self-majesty.
But so her spirits inspired her parts,
That she still lives in loyal hearts.”

¹ St. Gregory's church occupied the site of the present clock tower of St. Paul's Cathedral. It was dedicated to Pope Gregory, by whom Augustine was sent to England to preach Christianity. The register books of St. Gregory's parish, commencing in 1558, are in an excellent state of preservation. Those of St. Mary's were destroyed in 1666.

² Both these gentlemen were presented by the dean and chapter.



The church built by Wren is a substantial fabric, with a bell-tower at the north-west corner; the latter however, as well as the north side and west end of the church, is shrouded by houses. The south side and east end of the edifice, display a series of circular-headed windows, at a considerable height from the ground, with trusses at the sides of each of them, supporting a continued cornice above. A stone balustrade of mean and insignificant character, terminates the design.

The tower has a bold cornice around the upper part of

it, and is surmounted by five steps, forming a pyramid which supports a small stone belfry: the whole plain and simple, and productive of a better effect in the original than in a drawing.

Withinside the church, the ceiling is flat, (excepting immediately against the four sides, where it is coved,) and has a modillion cornice around it, and a large flower within a circular panel, in the centre. There are groined openings in the coved part of the ceiling, to admit the semi-circular heads of the windows which light the church. Against the north wall is a gallery of oak, supported on iron columns: and at the west end is a similar gallery containing an organ which was erected by subscription in 1784. The pulpit, a good piece of workmanship, is affixed to the south wall.

Above the altar-piece at the east end, (consisting of Corinthian columns, entablature, and broken pediment, painted and gilt,) is a tolerable picture of the transfiguration, by Mr. Robert Browne: from its situation however, it is quite beyond observation. It was put up in the year 1720.

There are several tablets in the church, as well as a large monument with Corinthian columns, &c. at the east end of the south wall, commemorative of Thomas Lockington, Esq. who died on the 17th of January, 1716, but none which require more specific notice.²

In the ambulatory at the west end of the church, is a small brass tablet, having on it the following lines, with the figure of a man at the side, and the date 1586.

¹ Malcolm's "*Londinium Redivivum*," Vol. IV. p. 464.

² The length of the building is 60 feet, the breadth, 48 feet, the height 30 feet. The walls do not form right angles one with another. The cost of the church was £4291. 12s. 9d.

" In God the lord put all your truste,
 Repente your former wicked waies,
 Elizabethe our Queen moste iuste
 Blesse her O, Lord, in all her daies ;
 So Lord increase good councelers,
 And preachers off his holie worde
 Mislike off all papistes desires
 O Lord, cut them off with thy sworde.
 How small soeber the gifte shal be
 Thanke God for him who gabe it thee.
 For penie loaves to For poor foulkes
 Gebe ebery Sabbath day for aye."

The name of this individual was Thomas Berrie. He was a merchant of the Staple in the time of Elizabeth, as is proved by their mark being incorporated with his own monogram in one corner of the plate. He left a messuage and appurtenances called the " red cross," in the borough of Southwark, to St. Mary's, from the rent of which a certain sum was to be paid annually to the parish of Walton and township of Bootle, now forming part of the town of Liverpool. A chancery suit has been recently decided, making an equitable apportionment of the rents and profits of the estate between the respective parishes. In Stow's time the whole was let for £28. *per annum*.

ST. PETER'S, CORNHILL.

AN inscription upon a plate of brass, the origin of which seems unknown, points out this church as the first that was founded in London, and ascribes the year of our Lord 179 as the date of it. There being however no facts to justify this statement, it is generally disregarded.¹

In the 15th year of the reign of King Henry III, says

¹ The tablet was formerly suspended in the church ; but is now preserved in the vestry room. The inscription is as follows: " Bee it knowne to all men, that the yeere of our Lord God 179, Lucius, the first Christian king of this land, then called Britaine, founded the first church in London, that is to say, the church of St. Peter upon Cornehill. And hee founded there an archbishop's see, and made the church the metropolitane and chief church of the kingdome : and so indured the space of 400 yeares unto the coming of St. Austin, the apostle of England, the which was sent into this land by S. Gregorie, the doctor of the church, in the time of King Ethelbert. And then was the archbishop's see and pall removed from the foressaid church of Saint Peter upon Cornehill, unto Dorobernia, that now is called Canterburie, and there it remaineth to this day. And Millet, a monke, which came into this land with S. Austin, hee was made the first bishop of London, and his see was made in Paul's church. And this Lucius, king, was the first founder of St. Peter's church upon Cornehill. And he reigned in this land after Brute, 1245 yeares. And in the yeare of our Lord God 124, Lucius was crowned king, and the yeares of his `reigne were 77 yeares. And hee was buried (after some chronicles) at London ; and after some chronicles, hee was buried at Glocester, in that place where the order of S. Francis standeth now."

Stow, one Geffrey Russel, who was implicated in a murder that took place in St. Paul's churchyard, fled for sanctuary to St. Peter's church, "and would not come out to the peace of our Lord the King." This takes back the history of the church to the year 1230; and proves it to be of early foundation, without reference to the before-mentioned fable. Again too: in 1243, a violent disturbance was caused in the parish, by the murder of one of the priests attached to the church. The culprit is said to have been Walkelin, vicar of St. Paul's, who fled.

According to the before-mentioned historian, Stow, it had been lately repaired at the time he wrote, if not rebuilt with the exception of the steeple. The roof of the church and the glazing, he says elsewhere, were finished in the reign of King Edward IV.

The patronage of the rectory was formerly possessed by the Nevil family; but after various changes coming into the hands of Sir Richard Whittington, whom we have so often had occasion to mention, and others, was conveyed by them in 1411 to the lord mayor and commonalty of London, who still exercise it. John Mansyn held the living previous to 1395, and is the first rector mentioned by Newcourt. The present rector is the Rev. John Page Wood, L.L. B. Among the eminent men who have at different periods held the living, may be mentioned Dr. John Taylor, Dr. William Beveridge, and Dr. John Waugh, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle.

William Beveridge was born in the year 1638. He went to Cambridge in 1653 to pursue his studies, and took his degree of Master of Arts in 1660. Soon after this time he was presented to the vicarage of Ealing, but resigned it in 1672, on being elected by the lord mayor and aldermen of London to the rectory of St. Peter's Cornhill.

In 1681, he was collated archdeacon of Colchester, and in 1704, was consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph. He died on the 5th of March 1708, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. As a theological writer, his works are very numerous, and well esteemed : they include a learned treatise on the use of the eastern languages, (to which is prefixed a Syriac grammar ;) and a most laborious work on the Apostolical Canons.



The old church having been destroyed by the fire of 1666, the edifice represented above, was erected by Sir Christopher Wren. The tower, standing at the south side of the west end, is of brick, and has a small leaded

cupola and spire, surmounted by an enormous key by way of vane. The east end of the church, which is in Gracechurch Street, presents a series of five arched windows between Ionic pilasters, on a high stylobate. The pilasters support an entablature; above this is an attic story, and gable containing other windows. Part of the north side of the church may be seen over the shops, which are built against it in Leadenhall Street.

The interior consists of a nave and aisles, separated on either side by an arcade, having on the face of the piers Corinthian pilasters, with a block of entablature on each, the cornice of which continues along the whole length of the church. The roof is arched, and springs from an attic story above the cornice. It is formed into square and circular panels by an ornamental band, and these latter being on an arched surface, have a very distorted appearance: indeed the whole of the church, both interior and exterior, is of very indifferent character.

The nave and the chancel are separated by a carved wainscot screen, similar in arrangement to that in the church of All Hallows the Great, but much inferior to it both in workmanship and design.¹ Two enclosed portions of the area, one on each side of the chancel, are still known as the north and south chapels: in the latter, stands a font of marble.² Affixed to the wall near it, is the only monumental tablet which possesses any general interest. This records the untimely death by fire, on the 18th of

¹ See engraving of interior of "All-Hallows the Great," *ante*.

² The length of the church within the walls, is 80 feet: the breadth 47 feet: height 40 feet—nearly a double cube. The height of the steeple is 140 feet. The cost was £5647. 8s. 2d. The east wall does not form a right angle with the sides. There is a gallery at the west end containing an organ.

January, 1782, of the seven children of James and Mary Woodmason, late inhabitants of Leadenhall Street.¹

The vestry-room contains two views of the church, as well as various other drawings and engravings which were presented by the late Mr. Wilkinson, author of the "*London Antiqua*," &c. He was for many years an inhabitant of this parish.

Leading from the church, it is said, there is a subterraneous passage way, the entrance to which was by a flight of steps from the belfry. The "*London Tavern apprentices*," it is reported, passed through it to a considerable distance about thirty years ago ; and since that time it has been bricked up.

¹ When digging within the south enclosure a few years ago, a stone coffin and urn were found. They were re-interred.

ST. JAMES', DUKE'S PLACE.



THIS church is in a very dilapidated and dirty state. The parish being small, and chiefly inhabited by Jews, money is raised for its repair and for the support of the minister

with great difficulty. It is to be hoped, however, that some steps will speedily be taken to render the building more suitable for its purpose. Its history briefly is as follows.

On the dissolution of the priory of the Holy Trinity, Christ Church, in the reign of Henry VIII, the buildings were given by that monarch to Sir Thomas Audley, who pulled down the priory church and other erections, and built houses on the site.¹ After his death, which took place in 1544, the estate devolved on his son-in-law, Thomas Duke of Norfolk, and was in consequence then called, "the Duke's Place."

The inhabitants had not at first any special place of worship, and were compelled to resort to that of St. Catherine Cree-church. This ultimately led to difficulties, and induced them to apply to the king, James I. for permission to build a church for themselves, which he willingly granted. Apparently too he suggested its name; for Stow says, after giving a list of the senators who were patrons of the work and were present at the consecration of it in 1622,—

"This sacred structure which this senate fames,
Our King has stiled the temple of St. James."

In effecting the restoration of the church, Sir Edward Barkham, who was Lord Mayor of London at the time when application was made to the king, exerted himself very zealously. He was characterised in some verses which were suspended in the chancel, as—

"Barkham the worthy, whose immortal name,
Marble's too weak to hold, for this work's fame.
He never ceased in industry and care
From ruins to redeem this house of prayer."

¹ For some particulars relating to the priory, see account of "St. Catherine's, Cree-church," *ante*.

The present church was built in 1727, and is a plain warehouse-like erection of brick, quite unworthy of description. Six Tuscan columns and blocks of entablature devoid alike of beauty or proportions, support a flat ceiling and divide the area into three aisles. There is an exceedingly small organ at the west end, and a rude stone font in the north aisle.

In the east window, among other remnants of stained glass, are the arms of Barkham before-mentioned.¹

The tower displays in the various external openings, pointed-headed window frames of stone, each in two lights, with trefoil heads. These probably once formed part, not merely of the church erected in 1622, but of some of the priory buildings previously.

The living is in the gift of the mayor and commonalty of London, and is at present held by the Rev. Richard Povah, L.L. D.

¹ The length of the church is 65 feet, the breadth 42 feet, and height 27 feet. Allen's "*London*," vol. III. It was repaired in 1823.

ST. BOTOLPH'S, ALDGATE.¹

IN the days of the Anglo-Saxon king, Edgar, or, as some ancient records state, of the Danish conqueror Canute, thirteen knights who had done good service for the state, solicited the king to bestow upon them a certain plot of land, then lying desolate, on the eastern side of the city, with the liberty of a *guild* for ever. The warrior king assented; but first required of them that they should each engage three times in combat victoriously; and that on a certain day they should farther tilt with all comers in the plain now known as East Smithfield: all of which bold deeds being right gloriously accomplished, the land was conferred upon them, and was named Knighten Guild, or Gnytte Guilden.² The land and soke thus bestowed, was afterwards called Portsoken ward, and was given in 1115, by the descendants of these knights, to the priory of the Holy Trinity within Aldgate, which was founded by Matilda, wife of king Henry I. Besides offering up on the altar the charters received from various kings confirmatory of their rights and privileges,

¹ For some particulars of St. Botolph, see account of St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, *ante*.

² Knight-riders' Street, shews by its name some connection with this circumstance.

they gave the prior possession of the soke by putting into his hands the church of St. Botolph at Aldgate, as the chief building upon it.¹ The priory therefore enjoyed the impropriation of this church, among other privileges, until the dissolution of the establishment, when it devolved upon the crown,² and was afterwards conveyed to private individuals, subject to an annual payment to the crown of £22; £8 to a stipendary chaplain; and 40s. for bread and wine for the communion. The right of presentation is exercised by the lay impropriator, who has lately appointed the Rev. Herbert Kynaston to be the perpetual curate.

The church, it would appear from the foregoing remarks, was built between the reign of Edgar, and that of Henry I:—probably about the time of William the Conqueror. About the year 1418, the church was much enlarged through the liberality of Robert Burford, a wealthy bellfounder;—an aisle and a chapel were added, and a new steeple was raised; and some time afterwards, the whole fabric was rebuilt by the priory of the Holy Trinity.³ It escaped the fire of 1666, but in the following century had become so much dilapidated through age, that it was found necessary to pull it down. An Act of Parliament was accordingly obtained in 1741, empowering the parishioners to raise money by annuities; and in 1744, the present church represented by the following engraving, was completed. It is a heavy, ugly building, and offers few points worthy of description;—contrary to general

¹ Stow's "Survey." Strype's Edit. B. II. p. 3.

² It was surrendered to King Henry VIII. Feb. 4, 1531.

³ Strype, speaking of the church as it appeared in his time, says, "The steeple is towered with spires at each corner, a seemly lanthorn standing in the middle."

custom, it stands north and south, the former being the altar-end. The south, or entrance front, in Aldgate High Street, presents a brick tower with rusticated angles, surmounted by a small spire rising from a plinth.¹ The rest of the building is of brick, with stone rustics round the window openings.



In the interior, the church is divided into nave and aisles by heavy piers supporting Tuscan columns at very wide intervals, which latter go directly up to the flat ceiling that covers the whole area. There is a cumbrous

¹ This spire was lowered in 1797. Allen's "London." Vol. III. p. 711.

gallery round three sides of the church, and at the south end there is a second gallery for the children of Sir John Cass' free school, founded by him in 1710,¹ and for the children of the first protestant parochial school which was founded in this parish by Sir Samuel Starling, Alderman of Portsoken ward.² A tablet in this gallery records that the organ was "y gift of Mr. Thomas Whiting, to the hole parrish, 1676."

The altar-piece consists of Corinthian columns and entablature supporting a circular pediment, and surmounted by the Royal Arms. The wall above is ornamented by paintings of very ordinary character. The communion table is inscribed, "Deo et Ecclesiæ, 1812."

Against the west wall is a marble tablet in memory of the Rev. B. Pratt, A. M. sixteen years curate of this church, and who died in 1715. He left in trust the perpetual advowson of the rectory of Greensted near Chipping Ongar in Essex, for the immediate reader or most inferior minister alternately, of this his native parish church, and of other churches which may hereafter be built in the parish. On the east side of the chancel, is recorded the burial of the Rev. Michael Hallings, M.A. secretary to the Society for promoting Christian knowledge, and for more than twenty years curate of this parish, "an exemplary, and orthodox parish priest, a true son of the Church of England, of great simplicity of manners, and no less in-

¹ In front of the school-house in Aldgate High Street, is a figure of the knight. By his two wills proved in 1718, he endowed the school with considerable estates and funds, now producing about £1600 per annum, and which will be greatly increased in a few years by the falling in of leases.

² By his will dated 17th of August 1673, he gave certain copyhold estates in East Smithfield, in trust that the rent might be paid to a school-master, to be elected by the inquest of the ward of Portsoken, and the Leet Jury of the manor of East Smithfield.

tegrity of heart. He died on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1786. *Ætat* 50." Near to this last, is a sculptured and painted bust of Robert Dow, Esq. some of whose charitable actions we have elsewhere mentioned.¹ He died in the year 1612, and left among other benefactions, £ 20 *per annum* to this parish, and the nomination of two alms-women. The monument was erected by the Merchant Taylors' Company.

In a lobby on the east side of the entrance front, is a small monument, presenting a sculptured recumbent figure in a winding sheet, beneath an entablature supported on columns. It bears no date, but has this inscription:—"Here lyeth Thomas, Lord Darcy, of the north, and sometime of the order of the Garter;—Sir Nicholas Carew, knight of the Garter, Lady Elizabeth Carew, daughter of Sir Francis Brian, and Sir Arthur Darcy, youngest son to the said Lord Darcy, and Lady Mary his dear wife, daughter of Sir Nicholas Carew; who had ten sons and five daughters." This formerly stood in the chancel of the old church.² The west lobby contains two tablets of Elizabethan character: one of which is inscribed to Robert Tailor of Warton, in Lancaster, who died Feb. 15, 1577. The inscription formerly on the other is obliterated.³

¹ See account of "St. Sepulchre's church." *ante*.

"This Thomas Lord Darcy, and Sir Nicholas Carew, (who was also master of the King's horse,) were both beheaded on the Tower Hill; the first, because he was one, (howsoever constrained thereunto by the rebels,) of the commotion in Yorkshire, Anno. 1536: the second, for being of counsell with Henry, Marquesse of Exceter, and Henry Poole, Lord Mountague who were indighted and found guilty of high treason, for devising to main-taine, promote, and advance, one Reginald Poole, late Deane of Exceter, enemy to the king, beyond the sea, and to deprive the king, Anno, 1539." Weever's "Funerall Monuments," Edit. 1631 p. 426.

³ In the vestry-room of this church, is a parochial library of 330 volumes,

Mr. George Dance was the architect for the building, and his drawings for it are in the possession of H. Batho Esq. the vestry clerk. The sum expended was £5536. 2s. 5d.

which was founded by the Rev. Dr. Bray, and was secured by Act of Parliament in the 7th year of the reign of Queen Ann. No use is now made of the books.

THE END.

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A GLOSSARY OF SOME ARCHITECTURAL TERMS USED IN THE COURSE OF THE WORK.

ABACUS—The upper member in the capital of a column.

AMBULATORY—A sheltered place for walking in.

APSES—The circular part of the east end of ancient churches.

ARCHIVOLT, or Archivault—A moulding, or collection of mouldings, on the face of an arch, concentric with the intrados, or under-surface of the arch.

ATTIC—A low wall erected over an order of architecture, to finish the upper part of the building.

BILLET MOULDING—Small cylinders of stone placed at certain distances apart, within a hollow moulding.

BOSSSES—Ornamented key-stones.

BUTTRESS, flying—A piece of masonry or otherwise, springing usually from the exterior wall of a church aisle over the roof of the latter, and abutting as a support against the wall of the clere-story.

CAMPANILE—A bell-tower ; from *campana*, Latin, a bell.

CHAMFERRED—Cut diagonally ; so as to form a sloping face.

CHOIR—The portion of a cathedral or collegiate church, east of the nave, and in which Divine Service is performed.

CLERE-STORY—The upper story or division, of a tower or church.

CROCKETS—Small foliated ornaments placed along the angles of pinnacles, spires, &c.

CORBELS—Brackets, or projections, serving to support an arch, statue, &c.

DENTIL—An ornament resembling teeth, used in cornices.

GLOSSARY.

ENTABLATURE—That portion of a portico immediately supported by the columns, and below the pediment. It is divided into frieze, architrave, and cornice.

FINIAL—An ornamental termination of foliage or fruit, to a pinnacle, a gable of a building, &c.

INTERCOLUMNIATION—The open space between two columns.

KING-POST—The middle post in the truss of a roof.

MULLIONS—The upright frame-work of a Gothic window, dividing it into separate lights.

NAVE—The open space, or area of large churches, such as those of cathedral and collegiate character, west of the choir, and extending to the principal front.

PEDIMENT—A triangular wall, with coping, usually surmounting a portico, and intended originally to mask the end of the roof.

PERISTYLE—A range of columns surrounding a building.

PILASTER—A flat pillar or pier, attached usually to a wall, and projecting from its face.

PINNACLE—A conical piece of masonry—or small spire—used as a termination for towers, buttresses, &c.

PLINTH—A projecting member forming the apparent foundation of the base of a pillar or building.

SOFFIT—The underside or ceiling of an arch, cornice, &c.

SPANDEREL or **Spandril**—The angular space between the outward moulding of an arch, and the horizontal member or line which surmounts it.

STYLOBATE—Synonymous with pedestal.

TRANSEPT—That division of a church which branches off at right angles from the nave and choir, and generally at the part where these join.

TRIFORIUM—The gallery, with open arches towards the interior of a church, often seen in the space between the vaulting of the ailes and the clerestory.

TYMPANUM—The flat triangular space enclosed by the cornice of a pediment.

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ST. MAGNUS' THE MARTYR, LONDON BRIDGE.

St. Magnus—persons interred in the old church—patronage—Freemasonry—Arnold's Chronicle—the church rebuilt by Wren—partly burnt 1760—passage-way through the tower—the present building described—monuments—Miles Coverdale—drawings in the vestry-room.

VIEW of exterior.

ST. MILDRED'S, BREAD STREET.

St. Mildred—account of the old church—rebuilt by Wren—patronage—St. Margaret's Moses—monuments to Queen Elizabeth—present church described—construction of the roof—Sir N. Crisp—monuments.

VIEWS. One exterior, one interior.

ST. LAWRENCE' JEWRY.

Preservation of ecclesiastical buildings—early history of this church—benefactions of stained glass—Lord Mayors buried here—the church rebuilt by Wren—described—monuments—Archbishop Tillotson—vestry-room—painting by Thornhill—parish united to that of St. Mary Magdalen—patronage.

VIEW of exterior.

ST. MARGARET'S, LOTHBURY.

Its site, Wall-brook—Reginald Coleman—the church rebuilt by Wren—font—advowson—St. Christopher le Stocks.

VIEW of exterior.

ST. JAMES', GARLICK HITHE.

Its designation—rebuilt 1326—Richard Lions—again built by Wren—patron

age—Lord Mayors buried here—description of the church—size and cost—
repaired 1838.

View of exterior.

ST. PETER'S LE POOR, OLD BROAD STREET.

Its designation—date of a previous church—description—rebuilt 1791, by
Gibson—its cost and size—patronage—tablets—remarks on the entrance.

View of exterior.

ST. BOTOLPH'S, ALDERSGATE STREET.

Patronage—Botolph—Boston—Aldersgate—former building—church in point-
ed style—rebuilt 1790—described—stained glass windows—pulpit—monu-
ments—Lady Packington.

View of exterior.

ALL-HALLOWS', LOMBARD STREET.

Early records of the church—rebuilt by Wren in 1694—described.

View of exterior.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S THE LESS, SMITHFIELD.

Rahere—patronage of the church—John Shirley—partly rebuilt 1789 and
again 1823—Dance's building—Gothic architecture little understood by
Dance—description of the present church—coloured window—Henry Earle
—monuments—sculpture in the lobby.

Views. One exterior, one interior.

ST. BENET'S FINK, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

The advowson—St. Anthony's pigs—the old church—rebuilt by Wren—Hol-
man's legacy—description of the building—dimensions—benefactors—ex-
pected improvements in the neighbourhood.

View of exterior.

ALL-HALLOWS' STAINING, MARK LANE.

The advowson—Queen Elizabeth's visit—illustrations of early customs—
church enlarged 1615—rebuilt 1674—description of the church—consecra-
tion of a bell in Normandy.

View of exterior.

ALL-HALLOWS', LONDON WALL.

London Wall—the old church—rebuilt 1767 by Dance—criticised—paintings—monument to Beloe—hermit in the parish.

View of exterior.

ST. ANDREW'S BY THE WARDROBE, EARL STREET.

Dominicans—Baynard's castle—Blackfriars a sanctuary—St. Anne's church—first recorded rector—patronage—the church rebuilt by Wren—described—monuments to Romaine, Good, and Saunders—"Association for relief of the poor."

Views. One exterior, one interior.

ST. ETHELBURGA'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET.

Ethelbert—Ethelburga—the advowson—description of church—recently altered—font—sculptured figure in the tower.

View of interior.

ST. MARY'S AT HILL, THAMES STREET.

The old church described—Alice Hackney's coffin—Lord Mayors—patronage—church partly rebuilt by Wren—described.

View of exterior.

ST. BRIDE'S, FLEET STREET.

St. Bridgid—advowson—the old church—William Venor—Earl of Dorset—the church rebuilt by Wren—the spire damaged by lightning, 1764—repaired by Staines—avenue opened by fire 1824—Mr. Blades—spires in general—illuminated clock—church described—stained glass window—font—Samuel Richardson—St. Bride's well—the plague of 1665.

Views. One exterior, one interior.

ST. CATHERINE'S, COLEMAN.

The old church—epitaph on Mrs. Barners—patronage—rebuilt 1734—graves in vaults.

Views of exterior.

ST. ANNE AND AGNES', ALDERSGATE STREET.

St. Anne in the Willows—church rebuilt by Wren after the fire—curious verses—patronage—church described—cost, &c.

View of exterior.

ST. BENET'S, GRACECHURCH STREET.

Early monument—parish books—changes in opinion—patronage—church rebuilt 1685—St. Leonard's Eastcheap.

VIEW of exterior.

ST. MICHAEL'S BASSISHAW, BASINGHALL STREET.

Basing's hall—patronage—Lord Mayors buried in the old church—rebuilt 1679—Dr. Thomas Wharton—Alderman Kirkman.

VIEW of exterior.

ST. MARY'S ALDERMARY, BOW LANE.

Progress of architecture—foundation of this church—rebuilt by Keble, 1510—patronage—rebuilt, by Wren 1681—Tower repaired, 1711—old crypt discovered, 1825—description of the church—Wren unacquainted with the pointed style of architecture—monument to Mr. Percivall Pott.

VIEWS. One exterior, and one interior.

ST. MARTIN'S, LUDGATE.

Tradition concerning it—Lud-gate—church rebuilt, 1437—particulars concerning it—curious epitaph, 1590—patronage—rebuilt by Wren—description—greek and latin cross—curious font—palindromes—chests in vestry room.

VIEW of exterior.

ST. MATTHEW'S, FRIDAY STREET.

Friday Street, why so called—patronage of church—description—expression of purpose desirable in a building—monuments to Sir E. Clark, Dr. Lort, and Mr. Hatch—Sir Hugh Middleton at one time resident in the parish.

VIEW of exterior.

ST. GEORGE'S, BOTOLPH LANE.

St. George of Cappadocia—patronage—church rebuilt by Wren—description—monument to Mr. I. Milner—inscription in memory of Alderman Beckford.

VIEW of exterior.

ST. ALPHAGES, LONDON WALL.

St. Alphege—Sion College—formerly Elsing's Hospital—decay of the church during the commonwealth—rebuilt 1777—description—remains of the old church—Samuel Wright—patronage.

VIEW of exterior.

ST. STEPHEN'S, COLEMAN STREET.

Formerly connected with St. Olave's Jewry—made parochial—church founded at a very early period—patronage—epitaph on Anthony Munday—church destroyed 1666—new building by Wren described—monuments—curious carving in *alto relievo*.

VIEW of exterior.

ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.

Criticism—Carter's opinion of St. Stephen's—the revival of ancient architecture in the 15th century—errors avoided by Wren—description of the church—dimensions, &c.—patronage—early history of the fabric.

VIEWS. One exterior, one interior.

ST. BOTOLPH'S, BISHOPSGATE.

Former church of great age—rebuilt by Act of Parliament, 1728—described—peculiarity of chancel end—turret light introduced 1820—Sir Paul Pindar—Sir W. Rawlins—burial ground.

VIEW of exterior.

ST. MILDRED'S, POULTRY.

Rebuilt 1456—early records—Thomas Tusser, and the 'Points of Husbandrie'—parish of St. Mary Colechurch—patronage—St. Mildred's rebuilt, 1676—description—want of symmetry.

VIEW of exterior.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN'S, OLD FISH STREET.

Edward III, and the Goldsmiths—Old Change—date of the church—burnt 1666—parish united to St. Gregory's—patronage—epitaph on Queen Elizabeth—present church described—brass tablet, 1586.

VIEW of exterior.

ST. PETER'S, CORNHILL.

Curious inscription concerning the church—early history—patronage—Dr. William Beveridge—present church described—wainscot screen—Mr. Wilkinson—subterraneous passage.

VIEW of exterior.

ST. JAMES', DUKE'S PLACE.

Its present dilapidated state—origin of the church—King James I.—Sir Edward Barkham—description of the present church—patronage.

VIEW of exterior.

ST. BOTOLPH'S, ALDGATE.

King Edgar—Knights guild, now Portsoken ward—Church given to priory of Holy Trinity within Aldgate—its age—rebuilt 1744—description—Sir John Cass—Rev. B. Pratt—Rev. Michael Halling—Robert Dow—monument to Lord Darcy—parochial library.

VIEW of exterior.

ERRATA.

- ST. PAUL'S. p. 7. Under View of Old Cathedral, *del* "before the Fire 1666."
ALL-HALLOW'S, BARKING. p. 11. l. 4, for Armac Aymer, *read* "William Armar, Esquier."
ST. MICHAEL'S, WOOD STREET. p. 4. l. 1. Right of presentation to St. Mary's Staining is vested in the crown, who therefore presents to the united living alternately with the parishioners.
ST. MICHAEL'S PATERNOSTER ROYAL, p. 4. l. 32. for south, *read* "north."
_____ p. 5. l. 14. for north-west, *read* "south-west."
ST. JAMES'S GARLICKHITHE. p. 3. l. 2. for west, *read* "east."
ST. MARY'S AT HILL. p. 3. l. 27. for Thames Street, *read* "St. Mary's Hill."
ST. BRIDE'S. p. 2. l. 8. for Edward VI, *read* "Elizabeth."

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